HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,353—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday. 3 P.M.				
10th Dec	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	VICTORIA	6522
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	6294	.....	.....
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6393
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6673	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	6294	OCEANA	6510
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6903	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 9th December, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	11th Jan. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 699	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
Return tickets available 1 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,066	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,066	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 12th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th December, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Busbire, Mahommerah and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,300 tons, on or about 13th December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 9th December.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 6th December, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,191	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Hanna. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 300

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craghetto	5,895	27th Dec. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 45), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing as Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

GREEN'S
OF
BOMBAY
SUPPLY EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF
FIRST CLASS PROVISIONS.
THEIR SPECIALITIES ARE
HAMS, BACON
AND
CHEESE,
ALL OF THE PRIMEST QUALITY,
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
W. B. GREEN AND CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

"THE QUIET RUNNING AND CONSISTENCY OF SIX CYLINDERS IS A REVELATION."

"NAPIER"
THE MARVELLOUS HILL CLIMBING MOTOR CAR.

West Hampstead, August 5th, 1904.

Dear Mr. EDGE.—I have now had, as you are aware, delivery of my 6 CYLINDER CAR for the last 7 weeks, during which time I have run over 1,800 miles.

I consider it one of the finest Cars I have ever driven, the QUIET RUNNING and consistency of six cylinders is a revelation, it being seldom necessary to get off top speed although I am continually driving it about the West End.

Wishing you every success.—Yours faithfully,
ERNEST OWERS.

A MARVELLOUS WORK.

Mr. GLIDDEN'S "NAPIER" has just finished its
18,000TH MILE.

"We passed the 18,000th mile yesterday. Fearful, deep rathed, hard baked, clay roads, and plenty of 12 inch sand. The "NAPIER" is doing a MARVELLOUS WORK."

No other Car in either hemisphere holds such an enviable record.

FIRST CONSIGNMENT of "NAPIERS" will arrive on the 10th December.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.
FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.
CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to
Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette,"
where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"
Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS and MUSCATEL RAISINS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA	MONGINI BROS.	W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR.	J. F. KUTHOKE.	D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST 4 NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT

EUGEN

SANDOW

AND HIS

ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE CO.

SANDOW

Will appear from 9-50 P.M. to 10-35.

FOLLOWING OVERTURE

and VAUDEVILLE following Interval.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THOSE LIVING OUT OF BOMBAY TO-NIGHT,

PRICES.—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

SECOND GRAND MATINEE

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 7TH DEC.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1. Children half price.

Commencing 4 P. M.

Plan now open SOUNDY, and CO's.

NOTE.—For the convenience of Passengers travelling by the MIDNIGHT TRAIN, It will leave CHURCH GATE, 15 minutes later than usual.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "AUSTRALIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 6th December, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 13th December, 1904, for making Sanitary Arrangements to the proposed HEALTH CAMP erected for Government Servants, at Wodehouse Bridge, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 5,130.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

E. J. KENT, C.E., Ag. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1904.

Re ESTATE OF KAIKHUSHRU DADABHOY RUSTOMJI BANAJI, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the Undersigned as Solicitors, for Messrs. COWASJI DADABHAI RUSTOMJI BANAJI and FRAMJI DADABHAI RUSTOMJI BANAJI, Administrators of the said estate on or before the 30th day of December, 1904, and notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the abovenamed deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

All persons indebted to the said estate or having property belonging to it are also required to pay such debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—dated this 6th day of December, 1904.

PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Administrators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 52 of 1882.

JUGGONNATH ROWJI, Hindu Inhabitant residing in House No 14, Mahim, Executor No 14 of the last Will and Testament of PURSHOTAM PANDURANGJI, deceased ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

PURSHOTAM JUGGONNATH, VINAYECK JUGGONNATH and VISHWANTH JUGGONNATH all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing in Sutar Gully outside the Fort .....Defendants.

BHASKER PANDURANG.....Applicant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant, of SALE of immoveable property dated the 24th day of November, 1903, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the following property at the instance of the Applicant abovenamed,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Carpenter Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No Street No and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 408, New No 7681, Old Survey No 537, New Survey No 522 and containing by admeasurement 116 5-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South and West by the Public Road, on or towards the East by the house of Chimbaji Bhatsen.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 7th day of January 1905, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 3rd day of December, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER, Commissioner.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE I. N. CONGRESS 1904.

EXHIBITORS OVER ONE THOUSAND.

ARTICLES EXHIBITED OVER 50,000.

WILL REMAIN OPEN IN DECEMBER and JANUARY.

H. E. the GOVERNOR has kindly consented TO OPEN the EXHIBITION on the 16th DECEMBER at 5 P.M., and the LADIES' SECTION will be OPENED by HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON.

The Exhibition will remain from 3 P.M., to 11 P. M.

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Coupon-Holders.—Rs. 10 for a book containing 60 Non-transferable Coupons.

Class II.—Rs. 15, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable Coupons and 30 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Class III.—Rs. 20, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable and 60 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Coupon-Holders will be entitled to be present at the opening ceremony.

Only a limited number of these Coupon Books will be issued and the Committee reserve to themselves the right of issuing any further Coupon-Books, only those aplying early can secure them.

Ordinary Tickets Rs. 2 per ticket for Admission on the day of the Opening Ceremony. Re. 1 per ticket for Admission on succeeding days.

Children under twelve 4 annas.

Coupon-Books will be sold at the Exhibition Office from Sunday the 27th instant between 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

The Exhibition authorities retain to themselves the right of reserving the Exhibition for Ladies and Children only on certain hours on days which will be notified in the Public Journals, when no male visitors will be admitted to the Exhibition.

The conditions on which the Coupon-Books are issued will be found on the Coupon-Books.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHATRE'S INDIAN CIRCUS.

Revisits Bombay after 3 years.

TO-NIGHT

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

LOCATION, OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, DHOBI TALAO.

Full of Novelties from China, Japan, and America.

A GREAT AGGREGATION OF ARENIC MARVELS.

TRAM CARS will be in attendance after the Performance.

MISS AVDA,

AND HER BICYCLE FEAT ON WIRE,

The Quintessence of Animal Subjugation.

TRAINED LIONS, TIGERS, ELEPHANTS, DOGS, MONKEYS, &c., &c.

Skilful and Daring NATIVE and FOREIGN ACROBATS.

BOX PLAN at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO., Fort, where seats can be booked till 5 p.m. All other seats at the Circus Camp.

Reserved Family Box		Rs. 15
Do, Box, Single Seat		,, 4
Dress Circle, Chairs		,, 3
Back Line, Chairs		,, 2
Gallery		Re, 1
Gallery for Natives only		Ans. 8

DARRACQ MOTOR CARS.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS by Messrs A. DARRACQ and Co. Ltd., for their MOTOR CARS.

The DARRACQ CARS are Manufactured in Paris, but the works are owned by an English Coy. Who also have extensive show Rooms and Workshops in London and large stocks are maintained so that immediate delivery can be guaranteed.

HILL SAWYER & CO., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1904, for the supply of the above during the 12, 24, and 36 months, respectively, commencing from 1st January, 1905.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving Particulars of the approximate Quantities and Description of the Books and Forms required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with Heading as above, and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favor of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

5. All Books and Forms to be in accordance with the Company's standard Counterpart, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6 The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th Nov. 1904.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BOOTH GREEN, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of act XXVIII of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers" Act 1863" Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of WILLIAM BOOTH GREEN late of Bombay European deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 19th day of April One Thousand Nine Hundred and two and Probate of whose Will was on the 8th day of July One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ERNEST WILLIAM PYRKE one of the Executors in India named in the Will of the said deceased (Nehmiah Roberts the other Executor in India having renounced his right to Probate thereof) are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor at their Office No: 31 Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and address and particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased within 15 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice,

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.

Dated this 3rd day of December 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN AND CO., Attorneys for the Executor.

NOTICE.

GREEN'S MANSIONS AND RESTAURANT APOLLO BUNDER.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. ERNEST WILLIAM PYRKE the Executor of the Will of WILLIAM BOOTH GREEN deceased having sold the above premises and the goodwill of the business of a Restaurant Keeper and Provision Merchant carried on thereon by the deceased to the Indian Hotels Company Limited, who have taken over the same as from the 16th day of November 1904, ALL PERSONS HAVING any claims against the said business and the estate of the said William Booth Green deceased for goods supplied or otherwise are hereby required to send to the said Ernest William Pyrke at Northcote House Apollo Bunder their claims in writing within 15 days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said William Booth Green in respect of the said business upto and inclusive of the 15th November 1904 are requested forthwith to pay their debts to the said Mr. Ernest William Pyrke.

Dated this 3rd day of December 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN AND CO., Attorneys for the Executor.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1904 OF Rs. 21 LAKHS.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, invite TENDERS for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 10 Lakhs only, as the first issue of the Loan of 21 Lakhs.

Under the powers vested in them by Section 69 A of the Karachi Port Trust Act VI of 1886 as amended by Act II of 1902, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi have reserved unto themselves and set apart the sum of Rs. 5,00,000 (five lakhs) from the above issue of 10 Lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

5 per cent. on application,
20 per cent. on allotment,
25 per cent. on 16th June, 1905.
25 per cent. on 16th September, 1905.
25 per cent. on 16th December, 1905.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment and it will be allowed on subsequent instalments only from dates when such instalments are due.

The deposit of 5 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not paid up on due dates.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 16th December, 1904, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act XI of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order, Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

R. P. BARROW, Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Port Trust Office, Karachi, 1st November, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1904 and 15th JANUARY, 1905, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

First Class Return..... Rs. 60.
Second Class Return..... Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, B.I.S.N. Co., Ld.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONTROLLER OF STATE ACCOUNTS, BHAVNAGAR.

NO. 483 OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

UNDER orders of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of BHAVNAGAR, (conveyed in Resolution No. VII. of Samvat 1959 i. e., A. D. 1904) and in pursuance of Section 5 of the BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS ACT of Samvat 1960 (A. D. 1904), the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, hereby invites TENDERS for BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS to the extent of FIFTEEN LAKHS of RUPEES.

2. The number and value of the Bonds to be issued will be as mentioned below:—

5,000	Bonds of Rs.	100	each = Rs.	5,00,000
600	,,	500	,, = ,,	3,00,000
300	,,	1,000	,, = ,,	3,00,000
75	,,	2,000	,, = ,,	1,50,000
20	,,	5,000	,, = ,,	1,00,000
15	,,	10,000	,, = ,,	1,50,000
6,010	Bonds.		=	Rs. 15,00,000

3. The Bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable every year on the 1st day of February.

4. The Bonds will run for a period of ten years, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

5. In virtue of the provisions of Section 17 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act (No. I. of Samvat 1960, A. D. 1904), the revenues of the Bhavnagar State shall be responsible for the repayment of all Bonds to be issued and for all interest accruing thereon.

6. Under the provisions of Section 6 of the aforesaid Act, the Bonds will be transferrable by endorsement on their back.

7. In virtue of Section 22 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act, all Tenders, applications and payments required under this Notification, to be made to the Controller, or to the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, all monies receivable from the Controller or the said Treasury, and generally all transactions to be conducted with the Controller or the said Treasury, may, at the option of the applicant, payer, payee, or other person concerned, be made, received or conducted, as the case may be, through any of the undermentioned Officers of the Bhavnagar State, viz.—

(a) Bhavnagar State Agent at Bombay;

(b) Bhavnagar State Vakil at Rajkot;

(c) Bhavnagar State Vakil at the Head-quarters of the Gohelwad Prant;

(d) Vahivatdars of Mahals.

Business may also be done through any of the recognised public Banks, as is usually done in the case of other public securities.

TENDERS.

8. Forms of Tenders can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at any of the offices mentioned in the last preceding clause.

9. Tenders for these Bonds will be received by the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar from the 1st day of November, 1904, to 5 o'clock P.M., on the 30th day of December, 1904.

10. Each Tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the undersigned, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "Tender for the 5 per cent. Bhavnagar State Bonds for Rs. ."

11. The rate at which each Tender is made must be specialed in Rupees or in Rupees and annas.

DEPOSITS.

12. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the bond or bonds tendered for, for which a receipt will be given.

13. In case of Tenders which are wholly or partly accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment, will be credited proportionately in part-payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of such Tenders. If any allotment-certificate is not fully paid up on or before the 1st day of February, 1905, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

14. In case of Tenders which are not accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at 3 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment up to the 14th day of January, 1905, will be returned to the Tenderers or their duly authorised Agents on the 15th day of January, 1905, on their giving up the receipt for the same duly receipted.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

15. The minimum rate at which Tenders will be accepted will be at par.

16. Tenders received before 30th November, 1904, will be opened publicly, in the presence of the Dewan, at noon on the 1st day of December, 1904, at the office of the undersigned at Bhavnagar. Tenders received after that date and on or before 30th December, 1904, will be opened at the same place and in the same manner, at noon on the 2nd day of January, 1905. The contents of the Tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in Clause 18.

17. Tenders at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; and Tenders at the lowest rate (not below par) will be accepted in the order of the priority of their date. In the event of there being more than one Tender, at the lowest rate, of the latest date to which the allotment reaches the amount of allotment will be divided among the Tenderers of that date, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their Tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any Tender is less than Rs. 100.

ALLOTMENT-CERTIFICATES.

18. To each tenderer (or to his duly authorised agent) whose Tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued as soon as possible after the acceptance of his Tender. All allotments shall be communicated as desired by the tenderers in their applications, and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the office of the undersigned.

19. Payment of the allotment-certificates may be made at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, Bhavnagar, on any day after the issue of the said certificate, and must be made on the 1st day of February 1905, the latest. Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum shall run from the date of such payment. Receipts for such payments will be given by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

20. On the 1st day of February, 1905, or as soon after that date as possible, the holders of allotment-certificates which are fully paid up as aforesaid, will, on producing them, duly receipted, before the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar, obtain from him Bhavnagar State Bonds to the same values as may have been allotted to them, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum from the 1st day of February, 1905.

RATILAL CHHOTELAL DESAI, Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar.

Office of the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, dated 25th October, 1904.

RESOLUTION NO. VII. OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

WHEREAS it is desirable to borrow FIFTEEN LACHS of rupees for State purposes, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 4 of Act II. of Samvat 1960 (A.D. 1904) the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, is hereby directed to issue, in the open market, BONDS for that amount, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of February. The bonds will be in the form hereto annexed, and will run for a period of ten years from 1st February, 1905, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

BHAVSINHJI, Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Huzur Office: Bhavnagar, Dated 24th October, 1904.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

(FORM OF BHAVNAGAR STATE BOND.)

Bhavnagar.....

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar does hereby acknowledge to have received from (A. B.) the sum of Government Rupees only as a loan to the Bhavnagar State, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said State to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees only to the said (A.B.) his Executors or Administrators or to his or their order, on demand, at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, on the 1st day of February, 1915, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees only, from the 1st day of February, 1905, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum by yearly payments, at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury to the said A. B. his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, until the 31st day of January, 19 5.

Seal of the Bhavnagar State.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Text.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and shimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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WM. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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GEORGE MILLER, Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,520,000
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HARVEY'S
ACONITE POWDERS,
FOR COUGH, CHRONIC COUGH, TOUCHED WIND, BROKEN WIND, ROARING,
AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.
Rs. 1-14 per Box of Six Powders, Rs. 7-8 per Quarto of Four Boxes.

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS are a well-known remedy for those diseases of the Respiratory Organs of Horses (heretofore considered incurable), known as Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Thick Wind, Hay Asthma, Noisy Respiration (Roaring, &c.), and other affections of the air passages and lungs; and also for Hoose in Cattle, all of which they either entirely remove, or promptly alleviate in incurable cases.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

'XMAS 1904.
MONGINI BROTHERS
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
'XMAS CAKES.

		Rs.	a.	
'Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing ...		1	0	per lb.
Do.	do. Chocolate Iced	1	4	,,
Do.	do. Almond Iced	1	8	,,

'XMAS BOXES containing 'XMAS CAKE, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, CRACKERS, Etc., Etc., from Rs. 10.
SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST AND 'XMAS LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY.
CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its Suburbs, the London Directory contains lists of:—
EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;
STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and in icating the approximate sailings;
PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.
A copy of the 1905 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Post Office Order for £1.
THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C., ENGLAND.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON
Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CANARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade, Road Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000
HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nafrobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

YOU CANNOT BE WELL
IF YOUR KIDNEYS ARE ILL.
Nature always gives a warning when anything goes wrong in the body.
If a pain attacks you, "stop and think" what it is and what causes it.
Do you realise what an important work the kidneys do? Do you know that every drop of your blood goes to the kidneys hundreds of times every day to be filtered and purified?
It is unfiltered blood that causes backaches, headaches, rheumatism, nervousness, heart trouble, kidney disease, languor, dizziness, sleeplessness, irritability, puffiness beneath the eyes; swollen ankles and limbs, despondency, too much or too little urine, sediment from the urine, gravel, and bladder troubles.
It poisons and interferes with the whole system.
Are your kidneys filtering your blood properly? If not, let Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the great kidney medicine, do for you what they have done for thousands of others—heal and regulate your kidneys—make you strong and well.
Be careful to get the right medicine. All chemists sell Doan's Backache Kindney Pills.
To prove what this kidney medicine will do for your a sample box will be sent free by post on application to FOSTER McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England. Please say what paper you saw this offer in.

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.
J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sangola, 3318 tons, Captain W H Jacobs, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Aynthia, 991 tons, Captain R J Curtis, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, etc, with a general cargo,

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pasha, 3839 tons Captain J L Letwelin, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, 2292 tons, Captain A Tait, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Liverpool 4th November, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vita, 501 tons, Captain McDonald, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kattawar coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1960 tons, Captain D L Neilsen, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo Mr F Mendes, 2 natives and 65 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain J P Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 12th November via coast ports, with a general cargo, and coal and 23 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
5	RIMS Hardinge...	Hew ett.....	Berbera Nov 29
	Australia s.....	Tait	Liverpool Nov 4
6	Nawab s	Jones.....	Calcutta Nov 12

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Lord Kelvin s	Beckerley ...	Calcutta
	Clan Graham s.....	Whyte	Liverpool
	Nurani s	Bullen	Calcutta
	Vadala s.....	Skinner.....	Calcutta
	Pasha s	Leftwich	Karachi
	Aynthia s.....	Curtis	Bangkok

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Nerbudda, Neilsen for Persian Gulf
,, Sangola Jacobs for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday,—
Steamer Australia for Marseilles Liverpool &c
,, Trieste for Trieste &c
,, Ujina for Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha passed Lisbon on the evening of the 4th instant.
The P and O S N Co's steamer Egypt arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 5th instant.
The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Macaulay arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 4th instant.
The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Shaw arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 4th instant.

COLOMBO, DEC. 6.
The P and O Co's steamer Mazagon left here yesterday evening and due to arrive in Bombay on Friday next at 6 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, DEC. 6.
Tuesday.—Changes of pressure have been unimportant except in Baluchistan and West Kashmir, where the barometer has commenced falling probably owing to the approach of a depression from Persia. Cloud has appeared in the Kashmir Himalayas, the extreme North West of India, and parts of Baluchistan. Local rain has continued in the South Peninsula, but practically no rain is reported from Ceylon. The most important amounts are Pamban 2 1-2 inches, Negapatam, Kodaikanal and Tinnevelly half an inch. Easterly winds are blowing at the head of the Bay and skies are cloudy in Orissa. Local rain is again probable in the South Peninsula and possible in Orissa. The weather is becoming unsettled in Kashmir and Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH DECEMBER.
SUMMARY.
Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area. The barometer is in slight to considerable excess of normal in all districts.
Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.
Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—maximum 5° to 7° in excess in Sind and 5° in defect at Negapatam; minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Jacobabad, Bhuj and Karwar and 5° to 7° in defect at Ahmednagar, Poona, Akola, Khandwa and Bhavnagar Para. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Deesa and the lowest 45° at Khandwa.
Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Hyderabad (Deccan), Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Cochin, Calicut, Raipur and over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency.
Rain.—Negapatam reports about half an inch and Colombo a slight drizzle.
Weather is cloudy over the greater part of the country lying to the south of latitude 18° but otherwise it continues to be fine and settled generally everywhere.
N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday—Litany and Sermon at 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DEC. 5.

SECURITIES—

2 3 4 per cent. Consols	£88 3-16	=	+1-16
3 do. Rentes	£93 3-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 3-4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Reduced Rupee Paper	£85 1-2	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	27 1-2	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	27 1-8	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	59 5-8	=	+ 1-8
EXCHANGE—			
Paris cheques	25·15 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin ,, ...	20·38 3-4	=	unchanged
New York Demand.....	4·16 1-4	=	— 1-4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 per cent	=	unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 per cent	=	do
6 ,, ,, ,, ,,	2 7-8 per cent	=	do
2 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	=	— 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	=	unchanged
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 3-4 per cent	=	— 1-4
7 day marked loans	2 1-8 per cent	=	— 1-8

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 15 9-16, N.-D, buyers firm
RUBBER—Para Rubber 5 4 1-2 sellers
WHEAT—Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,620,000
White Deihi 31 1-4 J.F. done quiet.
RAPESEED—Yellow Guzerat 35 1-4 D-J sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4 D-J done } firm
Brown 32 1 8 D-J, done
LINSEED—Linseed Bold 34 1-2 A.-H, done quite
COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 8 1-2
ARRIVAL—Steamer Shirala.

SKIN SALES.
Goat skin sale opened to-day. Goat skins offered 1,457,000. Sheep skins offered 835,000. Quiet and prices easier. Goat skins Bombay 1-2d. to 1d. lower.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed excited Surats easier. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000 Spot 4·25—43. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8—1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Import 15,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Market disorganised by the large Government crop estimate.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·19 —10	4·24 —10	4·27 —10
Mar.-April	April.-May	May-June.
4·21 —39	4·33 —39	4·36 —38
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·38 —37	4·40 —34	4·39 —36

Receipts at U S Ports.....	62,000
Do. last year	60,000
Exports to Great Britain	28,000
Do. do Continent	8,000
In New York—	
Spot.....	8·10—50
Futures, month of December.....	7·62—29
Do. do. March	7 86—34
In New Orleans—	
Spot.....	7 1-2—1·00 in two days
Futures, month of March.....	7·78—24
Do. do. June.....	7·92—27
Tone at closed.....	Steady.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.
Quotations in Liverpool for M G Broach are 5-16d lower, and for Bhownagger, Oomras, Bengals, and Khandeish all 1-4d lower than Saturday's prices.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 5th December, 1904:—

Cotton	14,250 bales.
Wheat	57,311 cwts.
Linseed	8,995 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	4,868 ,,
Gingellyseed.....	25,529 ,,
Poppyseed.....	764 ,,
Groundnuts	159 ,,
Castorseed	43 ,,
Rice	41,127 ,,
Myrabolams.....	995 ,,
Cottonseed	9,426 ,,
Mowraseed	1,699 ,,
Gram	636 ,,
Jowar	8,996 ,,
Maize	292 ,,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 4,58,616
Gold Coin.....	,, 25,50,000
Ex s s Chusan from Australia.	

BOMBAY, DEC. 6.
Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.				1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand.....				1s-4 1-16d to 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' sight	D.	A.		1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6	dc	do		1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 8	ds	do	.....	170 3-4
Marks 8	do	do	.....	138 1-2
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight	.....	136
Shanghai 30	do	do	.....	193
Japan 30	do	do	.....	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'1
1st Settlement 5th January...	97'14

Money Market,—Tone easy.
BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Rocky ... ... 5 10 to 11
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore Ready. 5 3-4
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 12 to 13
Yellow Guzerat Ready 5 12
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.
Ready 5 8 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 to 25
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish.....Rs. 35 1-2 to 36
15 per cent Mixed..... Rs. 34 1-2 to 35
25 per cent ,, ... Rs. 34
50 per cent ,, ... Rs. 33
Black Kutnee ..... Rs. 30 to 31

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone— easier.
Estimated sales .....bales 8,000
Imports ..... do. 22,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
4·14 —5	4·19 —5
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.
4·22 —5	4·26 —5
Apl.-May.	
4·28 —5	
May-June	June-July
4·31 —5	4·33 —5
July-Aug.	
4·35 —5	
Aug.-Sept	
4·34 —5	

COTTON.—The market steadied up a little this morning, in spite of the renewed decline in America, and prices were Rs. 2 to 3 over last evening's closing rates. But the advance was last at Colaba this afternoon, and in the Sutta Bazaar Good M. G. Broach was quoted Rs. 209, and F. G. Bengals Rs. 165 at the close.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	179	169	...	25 Dec.
Bengals (H.G.) (Ry. terms)...	177	167	...	do. Jan.
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	191	185	...	25 Dec
Do. do. ...	189	183	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	186	180	25 Dec,
Do. do. ...	...	183	177	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) }				
Karanja do. do. do. }	192	183	...	25 Dec.
Akola do. do. do. }	190	184	...	25 Jan
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	194	188	...	25 Dec.
Do.	192	186	...	25 Jan.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	224	...	...	1/25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	...	214	15/25 do.
algaon (M. G.) ...	...	188	182	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	185	179	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.) ...	...	180	170	25 Dec.
Do.	...	180	170	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab(M. G.)...	...	180	170	25 Dec.
Do.	...	180	170	25 Jan.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	...	196	190	25 Dec.
Do.	...	193	187	25 Jan.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, DEC. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	excited
Surats	easier
Good Bhowaugger.....	4 11-32
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	93 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 3 4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 1-2
Bar Silver	27 1-2

To Cure Horse Ailments
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Backs, Sore Shoulders, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Mud Rash and Cracked Heels in Horses (see Veterinary Book on bottle).
Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.
STEWART—Nov 29, at Berhampore, Bengal, the wife of Douglas L Stewart, of a daughter.
CHIGNELL—November 29, at Darjeeling, the wife of H Chignell, of a son,
DEATH.
MACKIE—Nov 27, at Barnesbez, William Mackie, of Darjeeling, formerly, of Calcutta, aged 50.

PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,
A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.
An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.
Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.
Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Sun rises, 6h, 20m, Sun sets, 5h. 22m, High water 10-58m., 11-30a. Low water, 5-9m., 4-57a.
H.E. the Governor's Levee, New Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Eugen Sandow and the Star Vaudeville Company, 9-30 p. m.
Chhatre's Indian Circus, Esplanade.

CALENDARS.—We have received picturesque Calenders for 1905 from Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co).

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced on the 21st ult, terminated last evening, and the Sessions were formally dissolved.

CHATRE'S INDIAN CIRCUS.—After a tour of the world this well-known Circus opens in Bombay to-night with a big programme of attractions. As usual it promises to have a successful season.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A variety concert will be given at the Seamen's Institute by the stewards of the P. & O. R. M. S. Marmora on Thursday at 8 p.m. Admission will be free except to a few reserved seats for which a charge of Re. 1 will be made. A collection will be made in aid of the Institute.

FRIGHTENED BY A MONKEY.—Rehiman Mohidin, a Mahomedan in the employ of the Bombay Telephone Company, was repairing some telephone wires on the roof of the Moolji Jetha Cloth Market on Monday, when on seeing a large monkey, jumping towards him, he became frightened and fell to the ground from a height of twenty-two feet. His right shoulder was dislocated by the fall and he was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—A fireman of the B. G. J. P. Railway met with a nasty accident at Rajkote on Thursday last. The victim attempted to put the brakes on a train in motion when he fell between the carriages with the result that his leg was fearfully crushed necessitating amputation. About 25 volunteers have gathered for class firing at Jetalsar. On the 9th instant a Volunteer Ball will be held. The Rao of Cutch arrived at Wadhwan by a special train on his way to Bombay with the Political Agent and Staff. The plague has now abated at Jetpur; plague inspection is going on at Dhola where each train is examined.

SUICIDE OF A PARSI YOUTH.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Muncherji Sorabji Panthaki, a Parsi youth, aged fourteen years, who committed suicide by poisoning himself with opium. The evidence showed that the deceased was the son of a Parsi priest, who wanted him to prepare for the profession of a priest. The deceased showed a disinclination for the profession and wanted to become a fitter. On Monday they had a quarrel over the matter. In the evening the lad was found suffering from opium poisoning and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died yesterday this morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	3	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	2	7	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	9
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	0
Total	7	12	105
Total plague deaths to date...	277	613	2209 342
Same date last year	7	9	86

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 723 as against 685 during the previous week. Of the total number 76 died of plague, which showed an increase of two over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 581 which included 51 deaths from plague.

NATIVE CHIEFS IN BOMBAY.

STATE VISITS.

Lord Lamington paid a return visit to his Highness Maharao Sir Kesrisingji, of Sirohi, yesterday morning, at his temporary residence at Walkeshar Road. About half an hour before the time fixed for the return visit, a deputation consisting of Moulvi Nur-ul-Hassan, Dewan of Sirohi, and one of his Highness' Sirdars, waited on his Excellency at Government House, Malabar Point. His Excellency accompanied by Mr Claude Hill, Political Secretary to Government; Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary; Captains Greig and Bayford and the Hon. Gerald Faljambe, Aides-de-Camp; Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. P. E. Percival Under Secretary to Government Political Department, and Raseldar Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Hamil. Native A.-D.-C drove to the bungalow of his Highness when a guard of honour of 100 rank and file of the 113th Bombay Native Infantry which was drawn up facing the bungalow, presented arms. His Highness the Maharaja, who was accompanied by Major A. D. Bannerman, Political Officer, the heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Sarupsingji and the members of the staff, received his Excellency at the entrance, and having escorted him to a seat, had some conversation with his Excellency; pan and attar were distributed, and his Excellency and the staff were garlanded before leaving. A salute of seventeen guns was fired on the arrival and departure of his Excellency.

H. H. THE MAHARAO OF BUNDI KOTAH.

His Highness the Maharao Sir Umaid Singji Bahadur of Bundi Kotah paid a State visit to his Excellency the Governor at Government House, Malabar Point, at half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning. A guard-of-honour consisting of a hundred rank and file of the 13th Bombay Infantry, was drawn up with band and colours under a native officer in the compound of the Government House to present arms to his Highness on arrival at and departure from the Government House. Punctually to time, the Maharao, accompanied by Major Bannerman, Political Officer and Rao Bahadur Chobbi Raghoonathrao, Prime Minister, drove in a state carriage to the Government House, where on alighting his Highness was received by Mr. Claude Hill, Secretary to Government, Political Department, the guard-of-honour presenting arms. The Maharao was conducted into the hall, where he was received at the edge of the carpet by his Excellency the Governor and was taken to a seat on his right. After a brief conversation and the customary ceremony, his Highness left. Amongst others present at the ceremony were: Mr. P. E. Percival. Under Secretary to Government, Political Department; Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary; Captains Greig, Bayford Meynell and the Hon. Gerald Foljambe, Aides-de-Camp to the Governor; Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government and the Native A. D. C. to his Excellency. Two salutes of seventeen guns each were fired on the arrival and departure of his Highness.
His Excellency the Governor, paid a return visit to his Highness the Maharao of Bundi Kotah at his temporary residence in Waudby Road, Fort at 11 o'clock yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF THE R.I.M.S. HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander G. T. Hewett, R. I. M., arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Berbera which port she left on the 29th November. She brought 11 officers, 21 native officers, 614 men-rank and file, 57 followers, and 2 horses; 107th Pioneers; 3 officers 3 native officers, 71 men rank and file, and 1 horse, Umballa Mounted Infantry, 5 officers, 5 native officers, 69 men rank and file 9 public followers. Poona Mounted Infantry; 3 officers 10 native officers, 19 men rank and file, 179 followers, and 2 horses, I. M. Service; 7 warrant officers, 36 clerks, 7 men rank and file 143 followers, 14 private followers, and 2 horses, S and T Corps; and one man R.I.M.S. Dolhousie 16 men and 1 horse. 119th Infantry. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut-Col Alpin D S O, 107th Pioneers	Lieut J P Villiers Stuart Umballa M Infantry
Major E Elphinstone, 107th Pioneers	Captain W J Mitchell, Poona M Infantry
Captain Fisher, 107th Pioneers	Lieut W Sargent, Poona, M Infantry
Captain Bay, 107th Pioneers	Major G B Irvine, I M S
Captain Heale, 107th Pioneers	Captain E H B Stanley, I M S
Lieut C S Pike, 107th Pioneers	Lieut Kunkardt, I M S
Lieut McLaughlin, 107th Pioneers	Captain E A Swinhoe, S and T Corps
Lieut Bonnatyne, 107th Pioneers	Captain P F Pocock, 119th Infantry
Lieut Sternda'e Bennet', 107th Pioneers	Lieut J J Well-Bowen, Remount Dept
Lieut Davies, 107th Pioneers	Mr A J Hughes, Prvt Dept
Captain R B Foster, I M S	
Captain H B Ford, Umballa M Infantry	
Lieut D M Govan, Umballa M Infantry	

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The first shoot of the Fair Season 1904-05 took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning. The series will be continued on every Saturday morning unless otherwise notified by the Honorary Secretary. It is regretted that only twelve members turned out to compete, but at the same time gratifying to know that eleven out of the twelve entered for all the Aggregate Matches. The Committee hope to see a larger number out next week when the distances will be 500 and 600 yards. The Club is open to all comers, the entrance fee being Re. 1 and 8 annas monthly subscription. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to become officers of the club. Major-General A. G. Creagh, C. B. Commanding Bombay Brigade—Patron, Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Russell. Commanding Bombay Volunteers Artillery and Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, Commanding 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteer:—Vice-Patrons, Lieutenant Colonel E. Ferrers Nicholson, V. D. Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles-President. The following are last Saturday's scores:—

	200 YARDS.
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	32 a
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry V	31 b
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry V	31
Sergt Instr W Quinton, G I P Ry V.....	30
Sergt Instr S Brifflitt, B V R.....	29
Gunner H W Lazell, B V A	28
Sergt Instr R W Chapman, G I P Ry V	28
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry V	27
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry V.....	26
Lieut I W Stokes, G I P Ry V	25
Lce Sergt A H Underdown, B V R	22
Gunner J Woodall B V A	20

a Winner of 1st spoon.
b Winner of 2nd spoon.

	300 YARDS
Sergt Instr. R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols...	31 a
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry V	28 b
Sergt Instr W Quinton, G I P Ry V	28
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry V.....	27
Lieut I W Stokes, G I P Ry V.....	27
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R.....	27
Gunner J Woodall, B V A	27
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry V.....	25
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry V.....	24
Sergt Instr S Brifflitt, B V R.....	24
Lce Sergt A H Underdown, B V R	23
Gunner H W Lazell, B V A.....	22

a Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Winner of 2nd Spoon.

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Do.	Cherub Gothic Oblong	32	0
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C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th November, 1904.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1904.

UGANDA'S FORWARD MARCH.

THE general results of the past year's administration of Uganda, says a Foreign Office report, may be summed up in increased efficiency of administration and the maintenance of undisturbed peace and order; in a satisfactory increase of revenue and decrease of expenditure; in a large expansion of trade, particularly in imports, and in a general advance in material and social well-being, despite that progress was hampered by the continuance of the sleeping sickness epidemic. The hut tax has been easily collected and has given rise to no trouble whatever. Rupees are only demanded from those who can afford to pay in cash. The introduction of the local produce scheme has been of considerable help to the people, and the number of those who have had to pay their taxes in labour has largely decreased. In social condition, the Baganda have continued to make rapid strides, and in demonstration of this assertion, we are told that the brick and iron houses are being built by the chiefs, the use of furniture, groceries and articles in common use in England is becoming general. No one has yet warned them of the iniquity and moral depravity of sending to Tottenham Court-road for carpets and furniture. They are adopting European methods of living, abandoning bark cloth apparel in favour of cotton, using petroleum to light their dwellings, demanding enamelled ware, boots and shoes and cheap articles of European manufacture—conditions which are permeating the neighbouring provinces. To us the progress thus indicated may not seem very great, but from cotton to mousseline de soie and from petroleum to the electric light, the distance is not very great and they may have electric tramtraction long before Bombay. Without it, however, the natives of Uganda show every indication of being happy and well contended with British rule, and says the compiler of the report, it "indeed speaks well for the contentment of the people and the capability of our district staff when we think of the large tracts of country in the Protectorate, some directly under administration, others peopled by wild tribes and not yet under control and see how free we have been from any trouble or difficulty with the native inhabitants."

They are an observant people and will doubtless make much progress—which is well for we are again assured that Uganda is not and never can be a white man's country. The Commissioner's report gives them the white man's opinion of them. They have given their opinion of us through their Katikiro who visited England at the time of the Coronation. That worthy has just published the official account of his visit which is instructive as well as amusing reading. We may take it that they think but lightly of our social customs, and may not follow us very closely, when we read that the Europeans dance to the piano "a thing which they like doing very much. When they dance, they jump up and down and twist round, men and women holding on to each other in pairs; for my own part, I preferred the music to the dancing, which I thought a shameful thing for men and women to dance together. They danced in many different ways, a different way for each time." But of the wonders of steamships, factories, street traffic and the like, there are many singular passages in the book which, as a reviewer remarks, we dare warrant have led to the Katikiro's Secretary being rudely compared to the equivalent for Baron Munchausen. Of our educational institutions they have a high opinion, and as the Katikiro and his Secretary were merely taken to places which were likely to improve their morals and enlarge their minds, they would promptly set to work to further the development of their country. The native view of the European is not altogether unjust. The writer is complimentary on the whole to the Englishman, but far from that to the German, who, he says, is invariably contemptuous of coloured men. That the native is of this opinion is not to our disadvantage. If we are to make any profit out of the country, we must make as much as possible of the native. The climate. Commissioner Sadler assures us, is not conducive to European colonisation nor to European manual labour in the open. In the particular conditions of the Protectorate, it is not altogether advisable that Europeans should labour in the fields hand to hand with the natives, and "we have not, as has our late Eastern province, which now forms part of East Africa, large tracts of almost uninhabited country rejoicing in practically a European climate and easily accessible to the railway.

In the development of the Protectorate of Uganda native agency will have to be under European supervision and with the help of European capital. It is here, Mr. Sadler tells us, that the opportunities for British enterprise come in. Land in plots, from a thousand acres under lease and in smaller lots, freehold, may be obtained on favourable terms. Money can be profitably invested in the cultivation of cotton, coffee, fibre, and other products, in the collection and preparation of rubber and Sanseveria fibre and very probably in the cultivation of tree rubber. In Uganda proper we are officially informed, there would at present often be difficulty in determining the ownership of land, as about half is allotted to the chiefs and private land-holders under the terms of the Uganda agreement, but this difficulty will gradually disappear as the work of the survey advances. Moreover, generally speaking, Government owns the uncultivated lands and the larger forests. In Busago and Bukedi there are available large tracts of what is described as perhaps the most fertile part of a peculiarly fertile country. If prospective speculators desire further information, it is easily obtainable from the Foreign Office, but we may indicate generally the openings which offer themselves. Cattle rearing could be profitably undertaken in Ankole and Bukedi, and there is sure to be an increasing demand for cattle by settlers in East Africa. Dealing in the export of native produce, without the acquisition of land, is also commended by the Commissioner, who recommends in a lesser degree, a merchant's business in the imports and sale of European commodities. There is not yet the demand for cotton mills and presses, but Mr. Sadler expresses a hope that there will be later on. To manufacturers, he adds, Uganda opens a market, small certainly at present, but steadily increasing for British goods, the principal items of which he notes in his report. He holds out no hopes for the miner, for it appears that, so far, prospecting for minerals has met with no success. There is a future before Uganda, whose development may now be said to have fairly begun.

INDIAN BEES'WAX

A writer in the "Oesterreichische Monatschrift" gives much interesting information, collected locally, on Indian honey and beeswax. He says that India has no stint of either, as even the just arrived tourist may perceive in visiting the cave-temples of Elephanta and Salsette where he is often annoyed by the swarms of bees that have settled there. In the year 1902-03 British India exported about 4,500 cwts of bees'wax valued at 385,000 rupees, of which twelve per cent went to Germany, the rest to the Straits Settlements and Great Britain. The chief part of this wax came from Bengal, Bombay contributing 760 cwts only, valued at 66,000 rupees. Bee-culture is quite unknown in India, all the wax got coming from stocks of wild bees, and most of it is given by the Bhammar bee (Apis dorsata) which builds its combs on houses, not in hollow trees, and mostly prefers the erections of the Mogul emperors. Other sorts frequently met with are the Apis Indica, Apis florea, the very small variety, the Kunti bee (a kind of Apis trigona) and others. Comparatively little importance is attached to the gathering of honey as the wax is the more valuable product. The best quality is collected at the time the Strobilantes ciliatus flowers and in its vicinity. The collecting is done entirely by natives who smoke out the stocks of the wild bees by night, after careful precautionary preparation and often after the observance of superstitious ceremonies. The Government license necessary for the proceeding is granted for a certain fee. The gathering and cleaning of the wax for the market is done during the hot season from April to the middle of June in the most primitive fashion. The honey is pressed by hand out of the upper cells and then the remainder is well boiled in water, the wax rising to the top. If the wax retain any dirt or foreign substance, it is again melted and strained through a coarse cloth. In order to clear the wax, it is sometimes left over night in liquid cowdung after which it is washed, melted, and strained through a cloth. The process is often hastened by throwing a handful of tamarind leaves in when boiling and salt is also added to the water. Other chemicals such as B. borax, are not used in this clearing process. The bleaching is not undertaken by the natives, although it would be particularly easy to do so by leaving the wax in shallow pans for a week under the brilliant Indian sun. But white wax is not specially valued in the Indian market, and the custom seems general to give it a beautiful golden colour by the addition of huldi, (turmeric. Curcuma longa).

Systematic adulteration of beeswax seems little practised in India. In a few districts of the Punjab the wax has about an eighth of its own weight of til (sesamum Indicum) added, the mixture making it plastic. The most adulterated samples come from Bombay town, and have very probably been imported from Europe. The local price of wax in the different districts of the Bombay Presidency vary considerably. In the Panch Mahals, which produce yearly 4,000 pounds weight, from Rs. 25 to 30 per maund of 40 lbs is paid, in the bazaar it costs about ten annas a pound. In Kanara, which exports 3,000 lbs, the wax is sold by the candy, (560 lbs) for 275 to 290 rupees. In Belgaum, the market price is 15 to 20 rupees per maund. Honey can be bought in Satara at three annas a bottle. If the wax is not much adulterated the same cannot be said of the honey; it is largely mixed with water in freeing it from the wax, and though honey can be bought in the comb, it is not easy to get, as the hill people prefer to separate the wax at once, and bottle the honey which has far less value in their eyes. When the honey in comb can be had, it is excellent, a little heavier in flavour perhaps than the best European honey, but far better than the Swiss hotel article which is generously diluted with everything that can increase its volume and still keep its sweetness. The industrial uses of bees' wax in India are many and various. A great quantity finds its way to Goa, to be manufactured into candles for the Church. The Buddhist religious ceremonies specially in Burma require in the same way a considerable amount. The native dyers use much wax in outlining their designs. It is also employed in making the quaint patterns on Indian woven cloth and wax cloth. The workers in metal use it in shaping their metal moulds and it is also used in artificial flower making, and medically, in salves and plasters. The Indian bees' wax being so little adulterated and containing so few chemical salts, keeps for a long time. Unfortunately nothing has been done to foster the production of this valuable article and for twenty years the trade in it has remained stationary, though it is capable of considerable development, both in quantity and in the method of separating the wax from the honey. In the direction of a rational system of bee-culture there have been only few and far-between attempts made and these have not even been conducted by commercial experts. It is quite certain that valuable results would follow the introduction of consistent measures for domesticating or at least systematically encouraging the people to collect the honey and wax on better lines.

THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

In the course of the past year, 1903-04, as the July Report of the Austro-Hungarian Consul in Shanghai states, two-thirds of the shares, issued by the American-China Development Company for the construction of the Hankow-Canton railway, have been bought by Belgian capitalists. Of the remaining 2,000 shares, only those in possession of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Co.—all told, 600 shares—remain in the hands of Americans; thus the control and management of the whole undertaking will pass into Belgian hands, and a concession, gained by the political influence of the United States in China, will be practically swept away from the American Company. This change not only means the loss of a valuable political foreign asset for the North American Government, but it indicates pretty clearly that the conceded Hankow-Canton line, will sooner or later be amalgamated with the Luhau railway under Franco-Belgian influence. It is reported that steps have been taken by the Chinese officials in Hunan to obtain from the Wei-pu-wu (Ministry of the Exterior) the annulment of the concession granted to the American Company on the plea of the transference of its ownership. This attempt, however, is bound to fail, because in case of the withdrawal of the concession, the Chinese Government, and especially the Province of Hunan, are bound to pay a sum of three million dollars as compensation for the work already done on the line.

We understand that the Begum of Bhopal and the Maharajahs of Gwalior, Rewa and Rutlam from Central India are going to meet Lord Curzon in Bombay to welcome him on his return.

LIEUTENANT POCKLINGTON-SENHOUSE, of the Westmorland and Cumberland Imperial Yeomanry, has been appointed assistant aide-de-camp to Lord Curzon. He accompanies the Viceroy (who is his cousin) on his return to India.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 22nd October, amounted to Rs. 2,765, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 709. Total earnings from 1st July to 22nd October, 1904 were Rs. 41,051, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,911.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 22nd October, 1904 amounted to Rs. 9,374, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,541. Total earnings from 1st July to 22nd October, 1904 were Rs. 1,19,218, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 29,528.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway for the week ending 22nd October 1904 amounted to Rs. 1,624, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 523 Total earnings from 1st July to 22nd October were Rs. 26,537 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,921.

WHEN the Indian Railway Board is formed and sets itself seriously to work, we trust that it will immediately take up the old question of making over to the Oudh and Rohilkhand line the present extreme south-eastern section of the North-Western system. As two State lines only are involved, there should be no difficulty in carrying out a change that should have been made years ago. At present the Oudh and Rohilkhand Management cannot get nearer to Umballa than Saharanpur, between which place and Lucknow they run one of the fastest mail trains in India. They have had direct access to Ghaziabad since the opening of the lines westwards from Moradabad, and thus the absurdity of the position is more than ever emphasised, for railway communication between Ghaziabad and Umballa via Meerut and Saharanpur remains under the control of the North-Western staff. The length of the section in question is only 159 miles, and the loss of it could not possibly be felt as the Management are responsible for the working of some 3,600 miles. But there has all along been a sentimental idea that not a mile of permanent way built by the old Sind, Punjab and Delhi Company should be given up, though Umballa is now the natural terminus of the system. As the Southern Punjab Railway is worked by the North-Western authorities, the latter have access to Delhi by way of Bhatinda junction, and more than this they can scarcely ask. The Umballa-Ghaziabad section lost its importance when the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka line was opened, and it should have been made over at that time to the Oudh and Rohilkhand line, which has all along been anxious to obtain it.

IT has not yet been decided by the Anglo-Egyptian Government in the Soudan whether the Red Sea terminus of the Berber-Suakin Railway is to be at Sheik Barghut, a port north of Suakin, or at Suakin itself. The former harbour is better fitted for large vessels and goods and passengers can be transhipped there, both by night and day. The construction of the line is making good progress even on the section Suakin-Sinkat which offers many engineering difficulties, as it is 3,600 feet above sea-level. From Sinkat to the Atbara river the work is much easier. The work on the line depends largely on the co-operation of the local tribesmen; gangs of Arabs and Soudanese are hard at work now. It may be confidently hoped that the Nile and the Red Sea will be connected by railway somewhere about the summer of 1906.

THE Moscow correspondent of the "Standard" says:—The election of Mr. Roosevelt, the triumph of his Imperialist policy, and the announcement of the United States shipbuilding programme, have been received in Russia with considerable apprehension. The people who at first endeavoured to start the idea that the United States were going to build an immense navy to challenge Great Britain's supremacy on the high seas, now begin to believe that the undertaking is directed against Russia, and that after settling with Japan the Russians will find their ultimate aims in the Far East blocked by the United States. "America's warlike policy," it is said, "can only lead to increased armaments throughout the world, and Mr. Roosevelt, therefore, will be unable to keep his promise to devote the energies of the United States to be maintenance of peace."

PRINCE FUSHIMI, the adopted brother of the Emperor of Japan, arrived in Washington on Nov. 14, and was officially received by Mr. Pierce, third Assistant Secretary of State, on behalf of President Roosevelt. On the 15th Prince Fushimi called on Mr. Roosevelt, and conveyed to the President the expression of the Emperor of Japan's friendship and his wishes for Mr. Roosevelt's health and happiness. The Prince also referred to the closer and stronger relations existing between the two countries. In his reply President Roosevelt assured Prince Fushimi that the sentiments he had expressed were shared by the American people, and he wished the Japanese people every prosperity. President Roosevelt returned Prince Fushimi's call, accompanied by his private secretary and military and naval aides-de-camp. The President drove in an open carriage surrounded by policemen on bicycles. In the evening Prince Fushimi was the President's guest at dinner at the White House. Among those who were present were the staff of the Japanese Legation, the British, French, German, Italian, Austro-Hungarian, and Mexican Ambassadors, the members of the Cabinet, and General Chaffee and Admiral Evans.

THE CURE OF FOGS.

SIR OLIVER LODGE'S VIEW.

A BAN ON CRUDE COAL.

Sir Oliver Lodge was seated in his official apartment at the University of Birmingham, when I called on him, writes a Birmingham correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" to ask him to throw, some light on the question of fogs—their cause and cure. He has, as every body interested in science knows, made fogs lately his especial care, and he seems to regard it as somewhat of a grievance that we seldom get in Birmingham a fog of sufficient density to allow of his experimenting with it. His apparatus for disintegrating the fog fiend is to be found in Sir Oliver's laboratory on the ground floor of the University, and in a small open space which forms the back yard of the pile of buildings. Before I left him he conducted me to the laboratory and explained the working of the fog-disperser, which he carefully explained was neither designed nor intended for the destruction of "London Particulars" or "Manchester Entires," but for the explosion of the sea fogs which are such a terrible peril to navigation,

This method of handling fog has been fully explained in the last number of "The World's Work," but a brief description of it may b egiven here. It consists, in a phrase, in driving electricity, at a very high voltage, through barbed wires into the fog-filled atmosphere. The current is separated into positive and negative poles, securing a continuous discharge in one direction only, and the fog constituents are thus driven out of the atmosphere and fall—in the case of a wet fog in the form of raindrops, and in the case of a smoke fog in the form of "black snow," as Sir Oliver calls it. The method is, therefore, one of electro-deposition, a term well understood in the metal trades.

Though Sir Oliver Lodge insists on remembrance that this method was not designed for town fogs, he admits that it may be used as a palliative in their case until better means of dealing with fogs are devised, though he fears that the cost would be prohibitive for what could be at best only a palliative. He would dearly like to find a corporation so deeply alive to the well-being of its people as to incur the expense of experimenting with his device, and his enthusiasm is so unbounded that I hope his desire may be gratified.

But, coming down to the question of how to deal with town fogs, which was the objective of my call, Sir Oliver Dodge had a remedy to hand, so drastic that it may be questioned whether the people of London will not, at all events for the present, prefer to bear the ills they have, than adopt it,

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

"The proper method to cure town fogs," he said, curtly and confidently, "is to stop their production. I agree with the writer of the article that the chief sinner, the primary cause of town fogs, is the open grate, and I would, if it were possible, prohibit the use of crude coal in cities, towns, and other thickly populated districts. We should then have none of these terrible fogs." He admitted that it might be difficult to persuade the British householder to go without his coal fire, but he would substitute gas for coal as a heating and cooking agent, and electricity as an illuminant and as a substitute for a large proportion of the present steam power employed. And he is quite confident that such substitution can be made economically sound, in addition to its enormous bearing on the health of the people.

"What we want is gas of a lower strength, a lower calorific value, than the present coal gas, and it should not be made in the towns where it is consumed if it can be avoided. The gas should be made, where possible, at the mouth of the coal pit thus saving at the outset all the cost of the carriage of coal, and carried by large mains to the consumer. Being of a relatively low force, the pressure would be less than that of the present illuminating gas, and I see no reason why such gas could not be safely and economically carried for twenty miles or more, without loss." The production at the pit's mouth was not, he admitted, an absolute essential of his idea, but he regarded it as very desirable, and he pointed out, as an additional point in favour of the proposal, how it would free for more artistic and beneficent purposes the enormous town areas now occupied by gas works.

"And do you think," I asked, "that this provision can be made at a cost to compete with that of crude coal?" "Yes," he replied, without a moment's hesitation, "gas of this quality it should be possible to make and deliver at a cost of sixpence per thousand cubic feet, and it would be sufficient for heating and cooking. If it was desired to use it as an illuminant it could be enriched by the use of hydro-carbon oils, as is done now with water gas, and the use of mantles would also help to increase its illuminating power."

I mentioned, as an illustration of his idea, the Mond gas, which it is proposed to distribute, from a central manufactory, over the greater part of Staffordshire.

"No, not exactly," Sir Oliver Lodge rejoined, "because that gas, excellent as it may be for its special purpose, has only one-third the calorific value of coal gas, and what we want is something between the two. The raising of the loadline of distribution would reduce the cost of production and distribution, and I am convinced that when the house wife is assured that the use of gas is cheaper than coal it will not take long to convince her of its greater cleanliness and healthiness. "Why," and he pointed to the comfortable coal fire in his study, "people who complain of gas fires and that they don't like them, don't realise that that is a gas fire, making its own gas and very imperfectly consuming it. Electricity should be the main illuminant, but gas might be used, as now, where electricity may be difficult to introduce. With a more steady and regular consumption the price of both gas and electicity will decline."

THE SECRET OF STOKING.

The pointing to the fire brought to my mind that Sir Oliver Lodge was an authority on coal stoking and a guiding question drew him on to that aspect of the matter. "Stoking is a fine art," he said, "and you will never get it observed with the kitchen grate. It may be possible, in the course of time, to devise a kitchen grate with more complete powers of combustion, but you will never get the fires properly stocked. The secret of stoking is 'little and often,' and the fuel should be renewed from the bottom or the centre of the fire, whereas with the open grate the fire is allowed to go low, then a great load of coals is dumped on the top, and away it goes pouring out black smoke and no heat for long enough."

Another method which Sir Oliver Lodge has in mind for the production of cheap gas is an adaptation of the Belgian coke-ovens. In coke manufacture in this country, the gas is wasted, whereas it might be saved and utilised. In the course of further conversation, he drew my attention to the extreme blindness of the British people towards the terrible expense of their fogs. "They will not see that it costs a terrible amount, in waste and misuse, to make the fog, in addition to the cost of dealing with it, when it has been created. I hope the method I designed for sea fogs, and have imperfectly tried at Liverpool, may be found a practical palliative of town fogs, but it can never be anything more. The only possible final solution of the problem is to abolish the use of coal and substitute for it gas for domestic purposes."

I left Sir Oliver Lodge with a hope on his lips that some town favourably situated for its coal supply, such as Leicester, or Durham, or Cardiff, may take up the idea of making a cheap, efficient, cooking and heating gas at the pit's mouth, and so herald the time when the sun shall always shine (weather permitting), and fogs shall be no more. London will not do at all for the experiment. She is too unwieldy, too unfavourably situated, and there are too many vested interests in the prolongation of the reign of the fog efind.

MR. V. WADANYIT, Editor of "Indian Opinion," Natal, who is touring India to represent the grievances of Indians in South Africa has arrived in Bombay.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE COALING QUESTION.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

THE CAPTURE OF METRE HILL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DEC. 5.

Reuter wires from Perim that Admiral Foelkersahm's squadron is coaling from colliers at Mushah Islands between Obok and Jibutil.

Another German collier has been stopped loading at Cardiff. The shipper is the German Consul.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Reuter wires from Mukden that a four days' artillery duel in the centre and on the right failed to alter the general situation.

There is a considerable amount of illness consequent on the close confinement of the men in the trenches and bomb proof shelters, besides the continual nervous strain.

LATER.

The Japanese are steadily bombarding the Russian fleet from Metre Hill and set fire to two or three warships on the evening of the 4th instant. Their names and extent of damage are unknown.

Summonses have been issued against two Englishmen, Mr. Linnett and Mr. Roche, who were instrumental in purchasing the Yarrow destroyer. Both are in Paris.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 6.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 5th December, states that a Tokio official message shows that the attack on 203 Metre Hill occupied four days.

On the first day the Japanese charged four times in one hour and the fourth assault was successful, but the Russians regained the position during the night At daylight the Japanese attackers passed between Metre and Red Hills and were decimated by a cross fire, but nevertheless they captured the south-east corner and bore a useful part in the final attack.

Strong Russian re-inforcements arrived just too late.

The value of the capture is still uncertain, apparently Itzushan and Antzushan partially command Metre Hill.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NORTH SEA INCIDENT.

The Scared Fleet.

MORE DETAILS OF THE PANIC.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Naval head-quarters at St. Petersburg announces that supplementary information from Admiral Rozhdestvensky regarding the North Sea incident states that the "cease fire" was signalled after ten minutes in order to prevent the windmost vessels of the squadron hitting their own ships.

The cruiser Aurora was struck by five projectiles. The Chaplain and a petty officer were wounded and the former died at Tangier.

LATER.

The English papers regard the belated statement of Admiral Rozhdestvensky, which is somewhat obscurely worded, as virtually admitting the Russians fired on one another.

GERMANY AND NEUTRALITY.

Candid Criticism.

HERR BEBEL'S VIEW.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

In the Reichstag the Socialist leader, Herr Bebel declared that Germany has been most lax in observing neutrality obligations and had sided with Russia.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Count von Buelow in the Reichstag repudiated the assertions made by Herr Bebel and said the object of the interview with the "Nineteenth Century" was to extirpate the weeds the British journalists were sowing in the field of German politics. No sensible people, he said, could wish war between Great Britain and Germany.

MORE RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

War and High Prices.

SERIOUS BLOODSHED.

The "Standard's" Moscow correspondent says that in consequence of the war and high prices of food, there have been bread riots attended with bloodshed in many districts.

At Dunaberg the soldiers participated in the looting.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Troops for the Frontier.

A "Standard" telegram from Moscow says that the Division stationed in the Caucasus is under orders to proceed to the Afghan Frontier.

REFORM IN RUSSIA.

The Zemstvo's Demands.

DEMONSTRATION IN MOSCOW.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

A meeting of 450 lawyers, doctors and journalists, held at Moscow to celebrate the anniversary of the introduction of trial by jury, sent to Prince Mirski, a Resolution endorsing the Zemstvo's demands.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FALL IN COTTON PRICES.

Satisfaction in Lancashire.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The drop in cotton has caused great satisfaction in Lancashire, but having orders sufficient for months ahead, the spinners and manufacturers had already bought futures, and are therefore buying little.

GERMAN MISSION TO ABYSSINIA

LONDON, DEC. 6.

A German Commercial Mission headed by a high Foreign Office official is proceeding to Abyssinia in December.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

Great Scott is now back at work upon the Calcutta Race Course, looking none the worse for his enforced rest. He is still quoted at twos for the Cup. Acetine is quoted at sixes and Cretonne at eights.

DOCTORS FOR THE AMIR.

The party comprising Major Cleveland I. M. S. and his wife, the Lady Doctor, Miss Brown, and her sister, Mr. Finlayson and several others reached Kabul on the 16th November all well. The party had a pleasant journey throughout and excellent arrangements were made for them along the route. On their arrival at Kabul they were cordially received by the Amir and provided with good accommodation.

H. M. S. HYACINTH

H.M.S. Hyacinth arrives at Calcutta on Saturday next.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener is now expected in Calcutta on the fifteenth instant.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

The Government of India's Police Commission despatch reaches the India Office this week.

NEW LIGHTSHIP IN THE HOOGHLI.

The new unattended light ship is now in position on the Long Sand at the mouth of the Hooghli and showed its first light on the 1st instant.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Upcott, Director of Railways, India Office, Mr. G. A. Anderson, P. W. D. and Mr. W. A. Dring of the East Indian Railway have been nominated to attend the quinquennial International Railway Conference at New York. Other Indian Railways will also be represented.

STRIKE OF NURSES AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

The nurses of the Campbell Medical Hospital here are on strike against the agreements offered to them. Nineteen have signed the letter giving them twenty-four hours' notice, and their resignations have been accepted.

THE TRANSPORT SOUDAN.

The Transport Soudan from Southampton is expected at Bombay on 16th inst. with the 2nd Royal Fusiliers' draft and a number of officers and ladies.

LORD CURZON'S COMING IN CALCUTTA.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" is published notifying arrangements to be made for Lord Curzon's reception when he arrives in Calcutta on the 12th inst. There will be a large gathering of officials at Government House.

GAEKWAR'S AID TO NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

DWARKA, DEC. 6.

For the encouragement of native industrial arts, His Highness the Gackwar on his visit to this taluka was graciously pleased to pass favourable rules exempting from Custom duties articles used for the purpose. Taking benefit of this concession, Sheth Durlabhdas Ranchhod Ijardar, a well-known gentleman here, recently opened loom works producing native cloths, carpets, towels etc. The Baroda Resident, while here, was invited by the Sheth to his Karkhana, and the Resident was graciously pleased to visit it, accompanied by Mr. Warden, the Assistant Resident at 5-30 p.m. to-day when the local officials and gentlemen were present. The Resident inspected the work all round and expressed entire satisfaction for the praisworthy step of the Sheth. The gentlemen present were garlanded and the gathering dispersed after the distribution of pan sopari. The credit of having such a Karkhana in a town like Dwarka, goes to the credit of our energetic Vahivatdar, Rao Saheb Pradhan. This Karkhana affords the means of livelihood to the famine-striken people of the whole taluka.

A CONGRESS MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 6.

A public meeting of the citizens was held to-day at Ahmedabad when seventy-five delegates were elected for the Bombay Congress. In another public meeting, held with Rao Bahadur Lalshankar presiding, an address was voted to Sir Perojeshah M. Mehta, Diwan Bahadur Ambalal proposing and Mr. Motilal Lalbhai seconding.

MR. TANG, Envoy from Pekin, arrives in Calcutta at the end of next month to arrange the adhesion of the Chinese Government to the Treaty concluded by Colonel Younghusband with Tibet. The Treaty, it will be remembered, recognises the suzerainty of China, so the latter may well have decided to agree to adhere to it.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Rugby Championship.

THE ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

ATHLETICS AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

LONDON, NOV. 18.

THE Cumberland side this year is one to shout over. In an age when miracles are scoffed at, it has sprung vigorously from the ashes of a broken past and beaten the Durham champions and the pride of Cheshire in succession. We are glad that the Cumbrians have so splendidly renewed their youth, and if they will go further forward and make themselves champions of the North this season, they will have our cheers. It was hoped that Cheshire might have that distinction this time. They might have been pretty certain of it but for the potency of that one Cumbrian try on Saturday. Cheshire have not lost their chance completely, but they have two big fences in front of them—Durham and Yorkshire,—and they will need to jump in Manifesto style to get over both of these. They were beaten only by the narrowest possible margin on Saturday, but Cumberland apparently were all over them, beating them forward and compelling the back division to put in all it knew, in the way of defence. This failure of the Cheshire pack is all the more surprising after their fine play against Lancashire a week ago, and seems to confirm the reports that the Cumberland side is one of real merit.

The constant succession of defeats inflicted of late seasons upon English clubs by the leading Welsh teams have been accepted with such resignation and philosophic calm, as the inevitable consequences of the Welsh environment, that a little elation over the three Anglo-Welsh matches of Saturday is permissible. Bristol beat Newport by a try at Bristol; Northampton defeated Llanelly at Northampton by a goal; while the Albion drew with Swansea at Devonport, and thus checked the all-conquering career of the Welsh champions, who up to Saturday had won all the eight matches which they have played. Though it would be quite possible to overstate the "international" significance of these results, there is no escaping the conclusion that the leading Welsh clubs cannot this season lay any claim to supremacy. Whether the falling away in club form will be reflected in the Welsh international fifteen is doubtful; all that is certain is that English hopes of victory over Wales, at Cardiff, will be justifiably entertained on club form to date. Of the three English clubs that met Welsh teams on Saturday, Devonport Albion accomplished the finest performance by drawing with Swansea. The Albion were not quite at full strength, and though they had rather the worse, of the second half, they played so well in the opening period that they were fully entitled to the draw. Swansea have won fourteen out of twenty-one games between the clubs, while the Albion have won three. Ten of Swansea's victories have been won at Swansea, and only four at Devonport.

Though Cambridge suffered their fourth reverse in nine games, they played very pluckily against the exceptionally powerful side that represented Blackheath at the Rectory Field. Though the Light Blues were beaten on their merits, they were distinctly unlucky to lose by such a large margin as 12 points. To-day, Cambridge play Edinburgh Academicals, at Cambridge. The Academicals, who are a young side this season started badly by losing to the Watsonians and Edinburgh University. They are now "together," however, and on Saturday beat the Wenderers by 23 points to 0. so that they should give Cambridge a good game. Oxford as anticipated, beat the Harlequin by a big margin, 3 goals 4 tries to a penalty goal being the final score. The Oxford fifteen played extremely clever football, their victory being due to their excellent team combination and the ability of the backs to make the most of their openings. The game was far from being so one-sided as the score would indicate; indeed, the match afforded another proof that the side with the greatest scoring power and opportunism may win by big margins, games of which they have but little the better on general play.

Two most remarkable games of Association football were decided on Saturday. Curiously enough, the two Sheffield clubs—the Wednesday and the United—were the teams concerned in either match. The Wednesday's poor form of late had completely puzzled not only enthusiasts in the north, but every follower of the game under the Association code. Three times in succession they had suffered defeat, after commencing the season in brilliant fashion and their most ardent supporters had reason to fear that in meeting Everton the champions of last season would have to fight hard to win. And when half-time arrived the game was regarded as over. Everton had scored no fewer than five goals to the one of their opponents. But on change of ends the spectators saw a remarkable recovery on the part of the Sheffield players. Making a desperate effort, and cheered on by their supporters, the Sheffield men improved out of all recognition. They were no longer the listless side of the first half. Playing as they played six weeks ago, when they scarcely knew what it was to lose a match, they turned the tables on their opponents. The Everton defence was completely nonplussed by the dash of their rivals. The Sheffielders added their second goal, then another and another, and the excitement, as can be imagined, was intense. Within a minute of time, Everton were leading by five goals to four and playing for all they were worth. But making one last dash, the Wednesday forwards got the ball away again, and, to the encouraging shouts of their supporters, scored the equalising goal. It was a great game, a repetition of which is not likely to be seen for some time.

The other game alluded to above was that between Bury and Sheffield United on the ground of the first-named. So poorly had the Buryites performed up to Saturday, that, in spite of the fact that they were "at home" to the United, one could not for a moment reasonably suppose that they had the slightest chance of defeating their rivals. The United, although not doing anything brilliant, had shown fairly consistent form throughout the season and their remarkable failure on Saturday came as an immense surprise. The first half of the game saw the honours pretty equally divided, Bury scoring two goals to the United's one. But then the Sheffielders went to pieces, their defence being broken again and again. Five goals were added by Bury before the game ceased, Sheffield United thus having to acknowledge defeat by seven goals to one. Previous to Saturday, Bury, in ten games, had only scored ten goals, and were regarded by everyone as being practically "hopeless." But now their luck has changed, one may look for better things. In spite of their brilliant success, they still occupy the tail-end of the table, but another week or two may see a big change in the positions of some of the clubs.

Though Woolwich Arsenal succeeded in adding another success to the credit of the club, this time at the expense of Stoke, the game, it must be admitted was a disappointing one. Had the "Gunners" met with defeat, instead of winning by two goals to one, they would have had themselves alone to blame. When the Arsenal beat Sheffield Wednesday a few weeks back, many there were who said that the result was principally brought about by the over-confidence of the Sheffield players. Had Woolwich lost their game with Stoke on Saturday, a similar accusation could have been made against the Plumstead team. At the beginning of the game the "Gunners" played good football, but once they had the lead they seemed to regard their opponents as a side against whom it was hardly worth exerting themselves. They held their opponents too cheaply altogether. There was no question as to which was the better side. The Arsenal had the players cared, could have won by a substantial margin. When Stoke scored an equalising goal however, it appeared to wake the "Gunners" up. They changed their tactics completely, with the result that they left the field winners of an uninteresting game by two goals to one. Stoke played so poorly that they never looked like winning, though had they done so it would have taught the "Gunners" a lesson.

The following is the position of the clubs in the first division of the League up to date :—

	Played	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agst.	Pts.
					Goals		
Sunderland	12	7	2	3	25	12	17
Preston North End	13	6	3	4	17	15	16
Sheffield Wednesday	11	7	3	1	25	16	15
Everton	12	7	4	1	24	17	15
Newcastle United	11	6	3	2	20	9	14
Derby County	12	6	4	2	16	17	14
Sheffield United	12	6	4	2	19	22	14
Small Heath	11	6	4	1	20	12	13
Blackburn Rovers	11	5	4	2	19	13	12
Manchester City	10	5	3	2	18	13	12
Woolwich Arsenal	11	4	3	4	10	10	12
Aston Villa	13	5	7	1	20	22	11
Wolverhampton W.	11	5	6	0	17	21	10
Stoke	12	4	7	1	9	21	9
Middlesbrough	11	2	6	3	8	16	7
Notts Forest	12	3	9	0	18	23	6
Notts County	12	2	8	2	11	25	6
Bury	11	2	8	1	17	29	5

The success of Yorkshire at Oldham on Saturday leaves the settlement of the season's "county championship" competition of the Northern Union meeting of Yorkshire and Cheshire at Hull on Thursday in next week. There are, of course, only four counties engaged in the competition, and Yorkshire, having won the first two matches played, may reasonably count the championship as being in sight. But so, too, may Cheshire, who, like Yorkshire, have also beaten both Lancashire and Cumberland. The only difference in the achievements of the two successful teams is that Yorkshire's two victories have been gained decisively and Cheshire's only by narrow margins and small scores. This is a difference that should not be overlooked, but it is by no means a reason for prophesying, and Cheshire have as good a chance of securing the Northern Union distinction which Lancashire till lately have almost monopolised as their rivals of the week after next.

Mr. T. B. Wilson, the C. U. A. C. President, is, naturally, gratified by the Freshmen's sports, results. Such performances as the Hurdles (16 2-5), the Hammer (113·7) and the Three Miles (15.40) if not the One Mile (4.432.5) are exceptional for junior men. The 16 2-5 for the Hurdles is indeed a freshmen's record for either university. K. Powell (Rugby and King's) the winner, has a pretty style, reminding one very much of Jack Le Fleming the Old Cantab Blue and ex-Amateur Champion. He has a big future before him over the sticks. As a Quarter Miler, too, he ought to trouble the Blues not a little. In a race which commenced slowly and finished very fast his time of 53 2-5 was excellent. P. G. Masters (Private and Selwyn) the L. A. C, crack also created a Freshmen's record at either university, by throwing the Hammer 113.7. With practice, he ought to be well in the running for his colours at the first time of asking. Another very promising distance runner is F. M. Edwards (Bath and Queen's), who won both the Mile (4·43 2-5), and the Three Miles (15·40), easily enough. The last-named is about the best junior performance of recent years, and he ought to be to the front in both the coming "campaigns." Other notable performances were the "Hundred" of W. Brass (Eton and Trinity), the Long-Jumping of J. Ellison (Honiton and Downing), and the Weight-Putting of P. G. Masters (Private and Selwyn), Brass is, the 100 Yards, Public School Champion for the year, and under Jack White's tuition, should develop into a first-class sprinter. Altogether the Cambridge athletic outlook is particularly rosy. Despite the loss of such cracks as Messrs. Gregson, Barclay, and Churchhill, the very high standard of the last two years should be maintained.

K. Cornwallis the O U A C president is hardly so satisfied, and with just reason. Had even a tithe of the Freshmen who had practised for weeks beforehand entered for the actual races, much better competition would have ensued, The fame of several Rhodes scholars had been unduly magnified, with disastrous results as regards general entries. As it was, the Rhodes scholars carried all before them; they won seven out of the nine events on the card. Save W. Schutt (Cornell and Brasenose), however, none of them showed special promise. He is evidently a distance-runner of the first water. Both the "Half" (2.4 3-5) and the One Mile (4·41 3-5) were merely exercise canters for him, and the two Miles Freshmen's Race of Wednesday next is practically a gift. P. M. Young (South Dakota and Oriel) won the High Jump (5·5), the Long Jump (20, 8), and the Hurdles (19 secs.). and he should do the Dark Blues excellent service in both jumps, at least. For the rest, such performances as the Weight (31·1 1/2), hammer (56·1), "Hundred" (11 secs.), and Quarter-Mile (54 3-5) were only mediocre. H. M. Butterworth (Marlborough and University) will improve at sprinting—(he did 10 2-5 at school)—and C. M. Chavasse (Liverpool and Trinity) ought to do better than 54-35 in the "Quarter," when he has learned how to race. On the whole, however, the results were disappointing and, very happily, a big contingent of Old Blues are still in residence at Oxford the Light Blues excelled at most events. What is more, they unearthed capable recruits at the very distances at which they are supposed to be weakest. At Oxford, the boot was on the other leg. As for the past two years, the sprinting was much below the average standard.

THE SALUTING BATTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Saluting Battery still remains in the old spot. We have been insistently made aware of the fact during the past few days. Yester day vigorous resident of Apollo Bunder swore in their wrath and sick ones moaned in agony, shaken by repeated salvoes When are the authorities going to fix upon another site? I am a mild person and do not wish anybody harm, but I fervently hope some Government Official will speedily fall sick in the neighbourhood of the Reclamation. We shall be sure then that the Saluting Battery will be silenced for a time—Yours, &c,

SUFFERER.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The saluting season has commenced and with it the series of ear splitting noises to which the residents of Apollo Reclamation are subjected, whenever a distinguished potentate arrives or leaves this city. In the name of civilisation and humanity, I ask why we should be annoyed in this manner. On one memorable occasion when a member of the Government House staff was lying ill in this neighbourhood, these barbaric noises were stopped, to be renewed when he recovered and left. There may be many delicate ladies and children to whom this noise is simply an inferno, but they are not considered in any way by the authorities. Why are the salutes not fired from a place where they could be heard and appreciated by those for whom they are intended to honor? Their present location is a cause of intense annoyance to a numerous class of inoffensive people who are never likely to require such a noise to be made on their account, and therefore it is only right that it should be made where it would be appreciated. I would suggest the Ridge at Malabar Hill, or the entrance to Government House, as a nice convenient spot for this purpose. But, wherever they are to be put, let them at once be taken away from their present situation where they are only an infernal nuisance to every body.

For years past this complaint has been made and we are always put off with some paltry excuse. In any other country the responsible authorities would be hung, drawn and quartered by an infuriated populace. Here, our only resource is to write to the newspaper. Dear Mr. Editor, can't you do something for us? Just fancy what we have in store this week!! In the last two days we have had about a dozen salutes. Bless them!!—Yours &c.

BOMBASTES FURIOSA.

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" issued to-day states :—The Right Honourable Lord Curzon of Kedleston. P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.I.E., having been re-appointed by his Majesty the King-Emperor to be Viceroy and Governor-General of India, is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday, the 9th December 1904, by the P. and O. S. N. Company's steamship Persia. and will be received on arrival with all the honours due to his high position.

As soon as the Persia is signalled from the Light house three guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at intervals of ten seconds.

At 7-30 a.m. a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, and one of his Excellency's Aides-de-Camp, will proceed on board the Persia under arrangements to be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Lord Curzon will leave the Persia at 8 a.m., and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to consult with his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief or with the Senior Naval Officer at the Station in the absence of his Excellency, and to act in concert with him in arranging the details of his Lordship's disembarkation at the Apollo Bandar. The arrangements for landing at the Bandar will be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. All other arrangements on the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

On his Lordship's arrival at the steps of the Bandar a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and Colours will be drawn up and the road from the Bandar to Hornby Road will be lined by troops of the Garrison. A Guard of Honour of Bombay Infantry with Band and Colours will be at Government House, Malabar Point.

Lord Curzon will be received at the Bandar by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Naval Forces in India (if in Bombay), the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, the Judges of the High Court, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding Bombay District, the Secretaries to Government, the Senior Naval Officer at the Station (should his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief be absent), the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Collector of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the Naval Officers Commanding any of his Majesty's Ships in harbour (if able to attend on shore), Military Officers Commanding Regiments, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Sheriff of Bombay, or by such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town, for whom a space marked A will be reserved.

The Consular Representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present on the occasion, and a space, marked B, will be reserved for them at the Bandar,

Accommodation, marked C, will be reserved at the Bandar for any Native Chiefs who being in Bombay may have intimated to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, their desire to be present.

As the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay has expressed its desire to present an Address to his Lordship on his arrival, a space, marked D, will be reserved for the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation, to which Lord Curzon will be conducted, and where his Lordship will be received by the representatives of the Corporation. The Executive Engineer, Presidency, will send a card of admission to each Member of the Corporation whose name is communicated to him by the President of the Corporation.

All other officers of his Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military, and the Royal Indian Marine, and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers, then in Bombay, who are desirous of attending, will be provided with seats as far as space is available. To all such who wish to attend cards of admission to space E will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any Heads of Departments, not specified by name in paragraph 6, who may intimate that they will be present. For all other officials and persons mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 no cards will be necessary. As far as accomodation in space F is available it will be allotted to any ladies or gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer.

His Lordship will, after the presentation of the Address, proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by a Detachment of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and the Bombay Light Horse, via Rampart Row, Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road, Grant Road, Gowalia Tank Road, Gibbs Road, and the Ridge No procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear,

His Lordship will be received by his Excellency the Governor on the steps of the staircase at Government House.

Full dress will be worn by all officers of Government entitled to wear uniform, and morning dress by all others.

The Right Honourable Lord Curzon of Kedleston P. C., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway for Calcutta by special train at 3 P M (Railway time) on Saturday the 10th December. The arrangements connected with his Lordship's departure will be made from Government House.

The Military authorities will issue the necessary orders for the attendance of a Guard of honour at the Railway Station, and for the firing of a salute of 31 guns from the Saluting Battery.

The attendance of Heads of Departments at the Victoria Terminus is dispensed with, but the following officers should be in attendance, viz., the Chief Secretary to Government, the General Officer Commanding Bombay District with the District Staff, the Commissioner of Customs, the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, and the Sheriff of Bombay.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order.

At all stations in the Presidency at which halts for one hour or upwards are made for rest or refreshment, His Lordship will be met by one Civil and (if a Military station) one Military Officer only. At such stations, where possible a Guard of Honour will be furnished by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps.

Full Dress Uniform will be worn.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The military arrangements for the occasion are indicated in the following orders by Major-General A. G. Creagh C. B., Commanding Bombay Brigade :—

All Officers off duty will attend at the Bandar Dress—Review Order, White. The 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, will detail a Guard-of- onour of 100 rank and file with band and King's Colour, to parade at the Apollo Bunder to receive his Excellency the Viceroy. The Officer Commanding 113th Infantry will furnish a Guard-of-Honour of 100 rank and file under the command of a Subedar and two Jemadars with band and King's Colour to parade at Government House, Malabar Point at 8-30 a.m. to receive his Excellency the Viceroy on his arrival there. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by a Detachment of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and the Bombay Light Horse via Rampart Row, Hornby Road, Cruikshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road, Grant Road, Gowalia Tank Road, Gibbs Road and the Ridge.

(Concluded on page 6.)

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE NEW BUILDING.

LAYING OF THE MEMORIAL STONE.

THE ceremody of lying the memorial stone of the new Y. M. C. A building on Wodehouse Road, was performed by his Excellency Lord Lamington, last evening before a large number of friends and sympathisers of the Association. The site on which the ceremonial took place was tastefully decorated with flags and foliage plants. A dais faced the Memorial Stone and accommodated his Excellency the Governor, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan. Mr. Samuel Smith M. P., General McCausland, Mr. James Macdonald the Rev J Cameron, the Rev C Ryder-Smith, Mr D M Ingles, Mr McWither and Mr E W Fritchley, the architect of the new building. There were also on the dias Miss McAlroy and Miss McMurray of the Y W C A. Precisely at 5 o'clock his Excellency the Governor accompanied by Captain Bayford. A. D. C. arrived at the premises and was received by the Rev Dr Mackichan. General McCausland Mr James Macdonald and other members of the general committee.

The new building has been to some extent rendered necessary by the operations of the City Improvement into whose hands the site of the existing rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association passed in 1898. When the Improvement Trust, notified its intention to utilise the plot, the Association had to look for a fresh site and having secured this, also from the Improvement Trust decided to erect a building sufficiently large to supply increasing needs and to provide residential accommodation. The site secured occupies a commanding situation on the Wellington Lines, facing Wodehouse Road. The plans for the building have been prepared by Mr. E. W. Fritchley M. S.A., of the firm of Messrs. Gostling, Chambers and Fritchley. The design shows a structure which will form a notable addition to the number of striking buildings in the City. The building will consist of a ground and three upper floors. Its height, exclusive of a tower, will be sixty-five feet. It will be faced with blue stone relieved with white stone dressing and a series of light galleries and low windows will present a striking frontage to Wodehouse Road. On the ground floor the Audience Hall is the main feature, access to this being joined along a ten feet opening from the marble steps of the entrance. This Hall measures 48 feet by 32 feet and its height is 30 feet; while it is flanked by a terrace and a reading room which can be used to supplement the space for meetings in the large hall. Rooms are provided for the Secretary and Committee near the entrance and on the ground floor; there is also a room for games and refreshments and a gymnasium. The upper floors provide residential quarters for the Secretary and for young men. When the building is completed, it will have a garden on three sides and in the rear a tennis court will be laid out.

The proceedings were opened with a short prayer offered by the Rev. C. Ryder Smith; after which the Rev. Dr. Mackichan addressed the assembly as follows :—

REV. DR. MACKICHAN.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan then said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen, As one of the few now present who were also present at the foundation of the Associations I have been requested to make a brief statement on behalf of the Association as an introduction to the ceremony which your Excellency has so kindly consented to perform. It is not, indeed, necessary to say much regarding an Association that has been before the public eye for almost 30 years. During these years it has given proof of its growing vitality and usefulness, and the occasion which has brought us together is a striking evidence. I remember the first beginnings of the Y. M. C. A. of Bombay in the year 1875 when it was first organised as the result of the visit to Bombay of Dr. Somerville, one of Scotland's great preachers and evangelists of whose work in our city it is perhaps the most permanent result. Its rapid growth was due to the fact that it met a pressing religious need, and that its work was carried on by men of rare devotion. On a recent occasion your Excellency expressed a special admiration for the public work of non-official men, and it is to work of this character that the Bombay Y.M.C.A. owes the marked progress of its earlier years. In this connection no member of the Association can forget the labours of the late Henry Conder who seemed to live for this Association and was pre-eminent in this city as the friend of young men. The old Hall was known to many of the inhabitants of the city as "Conder's Hall" and whether the new building be known by that or any other name it will always be to many of us Henry Conder's memorial. With him was long associated in the same interest Dr. D. Macdonald a constant friend of this Association, and among the many who are still with us as active friends of its work Mr. Frank Clark. In several branches of Christian work, this Association was the pioneer of the agencies to which it has given place, notably in the work among the sailors who visit the port of Bombay. But its chief efforts have rightly been directed to the well-being of the young men of our city. Of these it has a membership of 400 and in its Indian Branch one of its very vigorous off shoots a membership of 100 The aim of the Association is to help young men to a healthy and vigorous Christian manhood. It does not seek to supplant the Churches in their own legitimate sphere, but to supplement their efforts by providing for young men an environment favourable to the growth of a true Christian life. It is not necessary to explain to those conversant with the conditions of life in an Indian capital how great this need is which the Association seeks to supply. The conditions of European life in such a city as ours must always be more or less abnormal, however numerous the European element may be. The Christian influences which enter so largely into the atmosphere of the home country are not present here on the same scale and there are many influences that work strongly in an opposite direction. If in the homeland such associations as this are recognised as supplying a manifest need how much greater is the necessity for them in an Eastern capital? This Association aims at supplying all that it can to develope a vigorous young man's Christian life and while it rightly regards as true Christianity as the ultimate foundation of character and always remembers that its highest aim is spiritual, it takes no narrow view of the sphere of spiritual life and considers that in the development of a young man's spiritual life the whole man must be kept in view. Hence while religious studies are prominent in its work it has ever shown itself mindful of the intellectual and physical needs of young men. It has its lectures and other means of mental improvement and has maintained a good record in the athletic field. There may be many in this city who find their wants in these respects amply supplied in other ways; but the number who do so for these things on this Association is very great. It is difficult to measure what this Association has been to the life of many young men in this city. Nowhere is there greater loneliness than in a great city, and an Association that provides congenial friendships and society for young men is a boon to one of the community. For nearly quarter of a century since 1881 this Association has had its home in the old buildings which is to give place to the fine edifice of which your Excellency is now to lay the foundation-stone. During those years the Association enjoyed many advantages under the generous overlordship of that best of landlords, the Government of Bombay, but with the advent of the Improvement Trust harder times have come and the Association could no longer retain with advantage the good site required for other public purposes. It has leased the present site which is really better adapted for its purposes from the Trust which has shown all the consideration that the Trust could to the Association. I, for one, feel a kind of gratitude to the Trust for necessitating a movement that has become necessary to the growth of this growing society. I daresay that apart from this prompting the presence of that splendid Y.W.C.A., building over the way must inevitably have excited a worthy emulation which must have resulted in a movement in this direction. At any rate it began some time ago and is now well under way. A large fund has been raised in India and England where Mr. Anderson is now pushing with energy and success the interests of the building fund. About one half of the sum of Rs. 125,000 required has been raised and in the assurance that the rest will be forthcoming the Association goes forward to the erection of that handsome building which has been designed with so much skill and taste by Mr. Fritchley, one of its steadfast members (Applause.) To one feature in that building I must refer in addition, its provision of residences for young men. The problem of the hour in Bombay is as all of you know, the problem of residences. This problem is felt with greatest acuteness by young men such as those who constitute the membership of this Association, and we congratulate the young men of the Association on the prospect which this new building holds out to them. Your Excellency such is the character such the aim, of the Association which you have honoured by your presence on this interesting occasion, and your ready willingness thus to encourage the Y. M. C. A. in its present great undertaking is accepted as

another of the many indications you have given of your desire to assist every good cause in every one of the communities placed under your rule. I have now the honour to request your Excellency to lay the memorial stone of the Y. M. C. A. building. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor was then presented with a silver trowel, with which he proceeded to lay the memorial stone, which bore the following inscription :—

Bombay Young Men's Christian Association.
This stone was laid
By
His Excellency
Lord Lamington, G. C.I. E., G. C. M. G.
Governor of Bombay
on
6th December 1904.

The trowel presented to his Excellency was of solid silver highly chased and ornamented. It was twelve inches long, had a richly carved ivory handle and was enclosed in a handsome Morocco leather case lined with blue velvet and satin. The inscription on the blade of the trowel was "Presented to H. E. Lord Lamington G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E. on the occasion of laying the memorial stone of the new building for the Young Men's Christian Association, Bombay, 6th December 1904." The trowel was the work of Messrs Lund and Blockley, Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

A coating of cement having been laid, on the lower basement and the stone gradually lowered to its position, his Excellency declared the stone to be well and truly laid. He then said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen : I have listened with the greatest interest to the remarks made by Dr Mackichan and I imagine it must be a great gratification to him that during his long residence in Bombay he should have seen the beginning of a building in connection with the Society with which he has so closely identified himself, and I know no better testimony to the work of this Association than that it should come from the lips of a gentleman who has so long been prominently connected with the educational requirements of this city. As he well stated, the work of the Society has proved to be good by its success ; and I can imagine no more desirable enterprise than which has for its object the giving of good surroundings to young men. In the days of our youth, we, almost all of us, I am afraid, regard as rather trite and mere platitude, or what I may term mere copy head writing, the maxims which we are taught. We do not value their true worth and their true understanding underlying the principles of those phrases and maxims that are given us. It is only when we travel through life that we really appreciate and understand what is meant by proper and wholesome training ; and I think this development of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association shows what hold has been obtained upon the youth of this city. It is possible they had no contemplation of having such a splendid building as the one of which I have the privilege of laying the foundation stone this evening. I congratulate certainly those who are the promoters of this work on their having been so successful in obtaining the site which I should think is second to none for their purpose, and I think that that credit which has been referred to by Dr. Mackichan is certainly due to the Improvement Trust. To me perhaps, as Governor, it seems every small community of Bombay either wants a site for a recreation ground, for a club, or for more pressing important needs, sites for hospitals and other kindred purposes and they are wanted in the Fort. Everybody thinks that the Fort is elastic, and they have only to wait until Government supplies the site for particular purposes. I am glad to think that the Improvement Trust has become appreciative of the excellence of this Society by providing this excellent situation for the purpose of the erection of this building. For, Mackichan in his remarks said that there should be emulation on the part of the young men ; that they should have something which could rival the building that has been raised over there (pointing to the Y. W. C. A.) Looking round at the drawing of the building which is to be erected, and also on reading an interesting and descriptive article in this morning's paper of what this building will be when finished it seems to me it will be, so spacious, so comfortable and so alluring that the young men will remain bachelors permanently (Laughter). But they will have a view of that building opposite and so, I hope, however, there may be a remedy. (Laughter). I thank those connected with this Association for having allowed my name to be endearingly connected with this building. I trust that it will not only be an addition to the architectural adornment of this noble city, but also that in its useful capacity it will bring within its walls young men and will be the means of inducing them to maintain a life of integrity and to prosper and be worthy citizens of this city. I have to thank you for kindly listening to my remarks, and to express my gratitude for the handsome trowel which will be a permanent and lasting memento of the young men of Bombay city (Applause).

General McCausland proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor, which was carried with acclamation.

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS BY HON. MEMBERS.

The following are among the questions put by members of the Bombay Legislative Council in view of the meeting to-morrow :—

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare inquires :—Is it a fact that the land in and around Malcolmpeh was originally acquired from the Raja of Satara for the establishment of a convalescent Home and for the use of all who might choose to reside on the hill of Mahableshwar ? It is a fact that in the different talukas of the Kolaba district officers of Government have asked for subscriptions from the people for the purpose of meeting the cost of destroying locusts ? Has the attention of Government been drawn to a complaint that in the matter of the khoti villages which have been attached and the attachment on which is removed, Governments have not for the last few years followed the old practice of returning to the khot the balance of the khoti fund after deducting the expenses of management ?

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad asks :—Whether Government are in a position to announce their decision regarding the desirability of putting the Administrator General of Bombay on a fixed salary ? Whether the details of the terms and conditions as to the emoluments (of the clerks ?) of the Insolvency Court have now been finally settled ? What sum do Government expect to get from the Government of India as a special assignment in support of University Education in this Presidency and in what manner is it proposed to distribute it ? Whether Government will consider the desirability of making provision for instruction at the Government colleges in the vernaculars now made an optional subject at the M. A. examination ? Is it true that the Christian Literature Society's Primer was recently introduced as a text-book in the Government Middle School at Ahmedabad ?

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh asks Government to state—What are the estimates of the crop out-turns in the different talukas of the Northern Division, and what orders they have issued or propose to issue about the suspending of the collection of the land-revenue and its remission in the different districts ? Whether Government have ascertained the places that are likely to suffer from scarcity of drinking water during the next seven months, and whether arrangements have been made for meeting this difficulty ? What talukas are suffering or are likely to suffer from insufficiency of fodder, and what arrangements have been made for making fodder available to the agriculturists of these talukas ? Will Government be pleased to direct a remission of the Government demands on rice lands in places where the rice crops have failed altogether ? Whether in the event of famine relief works becoming necessary Government have ready schemes for the construction of small irriga lon works in the villages and about the management and supervision of these works ?

The same hon. member also submits a number of questions about the revision survey settlement of Dahanu taluka and Amergaon Petha, the assessment of dry crop lands in certain villages and other matters.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sharam Dikshit enquires what progress has been made with the establishment of rural co-operative credit societies in the Bombay Presidency and the extent to which non-official agency is employed in subordinate co-operation with Government and in what form ? Whether Government have under consideration a scheme for the establishment of district agricultural associations in the Presidency. If so, what is the general outline of such a scheme ? Have Government received from the Government of India an assignment of special funds with a view to providing courses of post graduate instruction under the new University Act ?

The same hon member also asks for a forecast of the year's crops in the Presidency together with a statement of the estimated damage caused by locusts and by deficiency of rainfall and the relief proposed to be given to the agriculturists by way of suspension and remission of land-revenue ?

Florilina—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA AND THE JAINS.

ADDRESSES TO THE CHIEF.

On the occasion of the Kartuki Fair, writes a Palitana correspondent, a very large concourse of Jain pilgrims visited Palitana of whom from seven to eight thousand assembled in the Palitana Jain's Club to express their gratitude for many boons which H. H. Sir Mansingji, K.C.S.I. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana had conferred on the Jain pilgrims. Many leading Jains of Bombay, Cutch and other parts of India took part in the meeting, among them being Sheth Jathabhai Damji, Sheth Jathubhai Narshi Sheth, Shamji Jivraj, Sheth Virpal Devji, Sheth Tokarshi Shamji J. P., Sheth Chapshi Kunvarji J. P., Sheth Jivaraji Ratanji, Sheth Meghji Khetshi, Sheth Shivji Devshi and many others.

On the motion of Sheth Jathabhai Narshi seconded by Sheth Megbji, Sheth Jathabhi Damji was unanimously voted to the chair with acclamation. Then the Takore Saheb came with his principal officers and was very warmly welcomed. Sheth Jathabhai Damji having thanked all for having voted him to the presidentship, the customary Nazrana to the Thakore Sahebf ollowed. The President thereafter addressed the meeting. He explained that they had met to present an address to the Thakore Saheb for the substantial help and valuable concessions he had given them from time to time. There were certain duties expected from the king towards subjects and vice versa. Alluding to the Thakore Saheb's anxious care for the education of his subjects he pointed to a noble pile of buildings at the very entrance of the town in which the Lord Harris English School and the Manshinji Girls' School have been located. He referred to the Municipal arrangements and medical assistance which every individual in town so gratefully receives. He admired the manner in which the Thakore Saheb personally superintends all the public departments, in as much as the very commodious but simple office buildings of the Judicial, Revenue, Public Works, Accounts and other departments were placed under his very eye, being in close proximity to his palaces. But for his liberality in supplying the Cutchi Jain Shanghs with conveyances lodgings and escort, the president said they could understand how greatly inconvinced such a large party of thousands of pilgrims might have been. From a short experience he could say that the Thakore Saheb is a Prince of noble nature, of a religious turn of mind and was inclined always to do good to others. In presenting the address they were doing nothing more than what the Thakore Saheb deserved at their hands (cheers). Sheth Tokarshi Shamji, J. P., on behalf of Sheth Shamji Jivaraj and Virpal Devji read the address as follows :—May it please your Highness :—We the two undersigned Shah Shamji Jivaraj and Shah Virpal Devji most humbly and respectfully beg to crave leave to express our heartfelt feelings gratitude towards your Highness. We two had from a long time cherished a wish to lead a Shangh for the pilgrimage of Shri Sidh Giri (the sacred Shatrunjee hill). On expressing our desire to your Highness, your Highness was pleased to promise sufficient help on behalf of the State. Accordingly your Highness has graced the Shangh and us by rendering invaluable assistance which we cannot fined words to describe. Moreover your Highness is always gracious and kind towards our Jain brethren. For this on behalf of our caste brethren and with their consent we approach your Highness, to submit an address which we cordially request your Highness to accept.

The above was followed by another address which the president by the unanimous votes of all present Jains presented to H. H, the Thakore Saheb. This address was enclosed in a silver casket of rich Cutch workmanship and ran as follows:—

May it please your Highness,—We all of the Sangh of Cutchi-Desa Osanal of the Jain community most humbly and respectfully beg leave to express our heartfelt feelings of gratitude to your Highness as follows:—Sheth Shamji, Jinaraj and Sheth Virpal Devji, these to leading gentlemen of our caste, had for a long time a wish to lead a large Sangh for the pilgrimage to the Sidh Giriji i. e the pious Shatrunjeo Hill, but according to the custom of our caste, many obstacles arose, the chief being the difficulty of getting conveyances at a time for such a large num er of pilgrims from Songadh to Palitana and of guard arrangements and that of tataras &c. for the Sangh in Palitana. But your Highness has from the beginning been liberally pleased to favour by removing all the inconveniences. On account of this our two leaders of the Sangh have succeeded in accomplishing their object. On the arrival of our Shangh in Songadh the necessary conveniences of all kinds were ordered to be kept ready viz., bagis, shigrams, carts, and guards (foot and horsemen) in a great number were ordered to be present by your Highness with magnanimous mind. So all reached Palitana with perfect ease and happiness. Moreover, your Highness has been pleased to send a retinue of the State of various kinds in Samaiya. So we came to our residence with great pomp and ecstasy. Your Highness has also placed us under greatest obligations by affording us large and convenient State buildings for our residence. Moreover we eagerly take this opportunity to show our gratefulness for the various blessings and boons which your Highness has been pleased to confer on our community from time to time. Firstly : No sooner had your Highness ascended the Gadi than the question about the pilgrim tax, which was for a long time a source of the greatest inconvenience to our community, was amicably settled for an annual amount of Rs. 15,000. Secondly : The question about Dharmshalla and other old Jain buildings was also amicably settled for a nominal sum. And we hope that your Highness will be pleased to show to us such a liberal mind that the question which is pending at present against the Jains may be settled in the best way. Since the time your Highness ascended the Gadi your Highness has been pleased to grant us everlasting advantages, one after another, by showing uncommon favour on our community, and still we hope that we shall be fortunate enough to get such advantages from the hands of your Highness. So we pray to God that He may bless your Highness with long life

THE THAKORE SAHEB'S REPLY.

THE QUESTION IN DISPUTE.

After the above addresses were ceremoniously presented, the Thakore Saheb replied in the following terms :—

I am very glad to receive the addresses which you present to me this evening on this occasion of the visit to the sacred Shatrunjee hill. This act clearly testifies to your right apprehension of the fitness of things. In reference to your allusion about my giving you help in the form of conveyances, escorts, and other things from Songadh to Palitana, I must tell you that I have done nothing more than what I promised you at the time of your first interview with me when you expressed your desire to bring a large party and showed your difficulties in securing a large number of requisite conveyances, escort and accommodation for thousands of people. You requested me to supply your wants and I am glad to see that all your wants have been very well satisfied. I take you, Shrawaks to be my subjects and equally with my other subjects for whose peace and happiness, I am so anxious, I am concerned for you. And looking upon me as the ruler exercising jurisdictional powers over your sacred place of pilgrimage it is incumbent upon you to behave loyally with me as is enjoined in your religious scriptures. I am glad to see that you do behave accordingly. You said in your address that I obliged you by fixing a lump sum in lieu of the pilgrim tax. I did it at a great sacrifice of the revenues of the State. But I did it with a view to establish cordial relations with you and hoping that your community would behave loyally with me, but I am sorry to observe that some interested and selfish persons in order to compass their own ends, have frustrated my hopes. This is what is said to be 'merits ill requited' and I am pained at my very heart for this. You gentlemen will also think that it must be so. You alluded in your address to my regard for your religious feelings. In that respect I must tell you that a ruler has no particular religion to observe. His special duty is well and properly to protect all religions, observed among his subjects. And if any persons out of selfish motives were to say that I am opposed to the Shrawak religion, my reply is that you yourselves came here and saw with your own eyes, my officers' and my behaviour towards you and I feel confident that you must have been convinced that we have not the least intention to cause any molestation to any religion. Why then should we be opposed to the Shrawak religion ? Besides I am myself a Hindu and the Shrawak religion is an off shoot of the Hindu religion. Any harm therefore done it must cause sensation to me also. This is what I have to say, and you too will agree with it. In your address you requested me to settle in the best way the dispute which is pending against the Jains. I must tell you that, that matter is very trivial but

SOME SELF-INTERESTED PERSONS.

have given it a large shape in order to accomplish their own improper ends. If instead of taking the steps which your brethren had taken, some sensible persons like you had approached me the matter would have been long ago settled. The relation between a ruler and his subjects is that of a father with his sons. If sons were to come and ask of their father, the father gives to the sons things which are difficult to be given, out of his paternal love towards them. But if sons were to treat the father in an unfilial way, the father gets angry and the sons do not get their objects. As it is not becoming of me to praise myself as to the excellent treatment, I have accorded to the Srawaks from the time, I ascended the Gadi, I leave it to sensible people to judge. Moreover, those gentlemen who come to me, and observe my administration and come in contact with me understand all these things very well. You have come to me and seen all these things. And I feel sure that your impression must have been very good. If instead of relying on the words of some interested persons amongst the Shrawaks, some sensible gentlemen were to consider the matter, full well and approach me the grievances, if any, will be readily redressed and the profitless expenses of thousands of rupees which are incurred on both sides will cease. The matter in dispute is trivial, but it must be so considered by your brethren. I hope the example you set to others of showing your good feelings towards me, will inspire them with sentiments of loyalty to me. There is a peculiar relation between the ruler and the ruled. It is the duty of the ruler to treat his subjects with consideration and the duty of his subjects is to show loyalty to their ruler. Peace and harmony between the two smooth the way. Here is the example of your Sangh. Such reciprocal duties properly discharged increase love in both. In concluding, I implore heaven to impart to all Shrawaks such feelings of love and regard to my person as you evince and the same God give me strength of will and vigour of mind by which I can do so that you Shrawaks may go pleased and satisfied after having performed your religious rites without hindrance during your visit to your sacred places here. Your contentment is my satisfaction (Applause).

RIOT AT RANGOON.

CHINESE GAMBLERS RAIDED.

What threatened to be a serious riot amongst the Chinese population of Rangoon on Saturday night, was only quelled by the opportune arrival of a contingent of Mounted Military Police under Captain Hughes. The Police, under Superintendent Burke, raided a Chinese club in which gambling was proceeding. To get in, they had to cut down a door with a hatchet. Some thirty arrests were made. A rumour got abroad that one Chinaman had been brained by the police with a hatchet. As a consequence, between three and four thousand Chinamen collected in the street and became most menacing towards the police raiding party at whom they hurled brickbaths injuring several. The Military Police were telephoned for from Cantonments, but upon their arrival the mob refused to disperse. Levelling their lances, the sowars charged into the crowd, who rapidly dispersed but not before Captain Hughes and several of his men got struck with brickbaths that were flying about in all directions. Order was restored in about an hours time. It is still unsafe for Europeans to pass the quarter. The Commissioner of Police has summoned the headman of the Chinese community with a view to adopting measures for preventing further disturbance.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Improvement Trust Offices, Mr. G. Owen Dunn presiding. There were also present Major-General Creagh, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. Sassoon J. David, W. L. Harvey, E. Grey, D. E. Wacha, C. H. B. Forbes, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, T. W. Cuffe Dr. A. G. Viegas and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

THE QUESTION OF ADDITIONAL POLICE ACCOMMODATION.

The Board considered the memorandum by the Chairman on a letter from Government in the Judicial Department, stating that they concur in the Police Commissioner's opinion contained in the accompaniment thereto, that the provision of quarters for the Water and Dock Police is a matter of urgency, and requesting that it may be again placed before the Board in order that they may reconsider their decision.

After some discussion on the subject it was moved by the Chairman that having regard to the urgency of the case as now represented and to the fact that the two largest of the police accomodations schemes now in hand would shortly be completed, the Board considered that two Police accomodations to provide for the Water and Dock Police on the Modi Bay and Elphinstone Estate of the Bombay Port Trust respectively ought to be made. The Engineer should be requested to prepare proposals for the approval of the Board, providing for the number of native officers and men detailed in Government letter of 7th July last.

Mr. Watcha put forward an amendment to say that the Board having reconsidered the matter adhered to their former resolution.

This amendment being put to the vote was carried.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved another amendment to the effect that until the Board had an opportunity of considering certain representation which it was understood the Municipal Commissioner was about to make, the Board was unable to consider the additional police accommodation.

This amendment being put to the vote has lost while the first amendment was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

(Concluded from page 5,)

The remainder of the troops in the Garrison (Regulars and Volunteers) will line the roads from the Apollo Bunder along the route mentioned in paragraph 7 as far as possible at 5 paces interval in the following order :—Royal Garrison Artillery, Apollo Bunder. 2nd Battalion, the Yorkshire Regiment. Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Bombay Volunteer Rifles. 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer, Rifle Corps, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer, Rifles Corps, 113th Infantry. Troops to be in position at 7-30 a.m. Arms will be presented as the Viceroy approaches, and troops will form up and march to quarters when the escort has passed.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. VILLE DE LA CIOTAT.

The following is the list of the passengers per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Ville de la Ciotat from Marseilles expected to arrive here, to-morrow at 9 a. m. and will go direct in V. Dock 10 shed:—

Mr J Alston, Mr and Mrs A G Adams, Major and Mrs A F Bruce, Mr R Bloomfield, Mr A H Bode, Mrs Bagshawe, Mrs M F Bartleman, Mrs A B Battye, Miss Baldwin, Mrs Brooke Smith, Mr T L Bonstow, Mr and Mrs A Cairncross, Mrs W B Carter, Mr F Callaghan, Mr D Callaghan, Mr Chalcocondylis, de Bure, Mr and Mrs P and child, de Bonneval, Mr R H Dass, Mr R H Dhondoo, Mr Hari Dalburgaud, Mr Dospelssis, Mr. Dunwell, Mrs B Dunwell, Major and Mrs Rice Edwards, Miss Edwards, Mr William Foster, Mr S J Guise, Mr Guskoor, Mr G K Gilder, Major and Mrs K Harris, Mr G Henderson, Mr Human, Mr and Mrs C R Gudd, Capt Johnson, Mrs Jablin, Mr and Mrs Jambon, Mr Jennlis, Mr Karpeles, Mr Jules Lewis and child, Mrand Mrs Lipscher, Mr and Mrs Langloff, Mr V B Mehta, Mrs Mead, Mr Mohmed Yusuf, Mr and Mrs S V Mahli, Mr A B Mahli, Mr R E Money Shewan, Mr Mehta, Mr C W Newton, Capt and Mrs W C Nicholson, Mr and Mrs and Miss Pastant, Mrs Pale, Mrs Rodgers and child Col Rennick, Mr and Mrs G H Sutherland, Mr M Sale, Mr Singh, Mr Summovian, Mr J H, Taylor, Mr J Henry Taylor, Lt Uniacke, Mr and Mrs F Wadleys Mrs and Miss Wheeler, Mrs J E Webster, Miss Williams, Mrs Zobel,

We have received a copy of the "Times of Ceylon" Xmas Number. It is the first attempt of the Ceylon papers in this direction. The blocks illustrating its text have been chiefly produced locally, and the whole publication including the cover, has been printed in the "Times of Ceylon" works. What this means of difficulties overcome only those who print in the East can realise. The cover is designed in colours, a frame decorated with green holly with its red berries, encloses the title and a very excellent photograph of Mr. Rutland Barrington as a Kandyan Chief—and very well the fine dress becomes Mr. Barrington—occupies the greater part of the page. There are several short clever stories, many of them illustrated, one being by Antony Hope. An attractive feature is the prize competition. There are no less than eight different kinds to suit all sorts and conditions of people, one of them, giving a prize for the prettiest child photograph, must have excited Ceylon parents considerably ; twelve fascinating pictures of very small persons fill a charming page. The leading photographers of Colombo, Kandy and Nuwara Eliya have been indented upon for some very pretty pictures of the fine scenery of the island. An article on the invasion of Ceylon by the Auto, with pictures of many kinds of cars, is interesting. Ceylon has taken the lead in thus issuing through one of its journals a "Christmas Number." We wish the new departure all the success it deserves.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

THE INFELICITOUS.

Royalty has sometimes to take the will for the deed, where, after the most careful preparation, the plans of men gang agley. Princess Henry of Battenberg was to have had a magnificent reception at Malvern. At the last moment she changed from the coach-and-six in which she was to have ridden to the private carriage of Lady Henry Somerset. She passed through the town absolutely unrecognised, and the Corporation had to write and post that which they had intended verbally to convey. The situation was reversed when the Prince of Wales came to London from the Ophir. At the railway station he was quite unexpectedly presented with an address. His Royal Highness had to intimate that he would have his reply forwarded. On another occasion the King and Queen, then Prince and Princess of Wales, found the dignity of a public function utterly destroyed by the ludicrous nervousness of the speaker who had to hand them an address. He gasped for breath repeatedly, and after each pause, interpolated the word, "Madam." The King bit his lips to restrain the laughter that was bubbling within. When the speaker who followed uttered the word "Ma'am," the discomfort of the first orator, expressing itself in a look of deepest gloom, was so obvious that the whole party was almost choked by suppressed merriment.

VACCINE AND VEXATION.

The serious rioting, which now seems over at Rio de Janeiro, may or may not be the result of a scare over vaccination regulations. Far more revolutionary measures have been taken by the ignorant for less cause. Sixty years ago the whole negro population of Dominica was in insurrection. The cause of it all was an innocent census. The negroes belived that the counting of heads meant their return to slavery so rose in arms. Vaccination has always been a source of trouble where its purposes and effects are not properly understood. When, in 1768, Catherine of Russia sent for Thomas Dimsdale—Baron, as he was afterwards to be made by her patent, her desire was that he should vaccinate her and her son the Grand Duke Paul. She herself had implicit confidence in the Englishman, but she feared the possible action of her subjects. So she not only gave him £10,000 down, £2,000 expenses, and an annuity of £500 a year for life, but prepared relays of post-horses all along the route to St. Petersburg to the extremity of her dominions, in order that he might flee in case of danger.

THE GREAT LEVELLER.

No honour was to high for dimsdale when the operation proved successful. Catherine made him a councillor of state, and conferred upon him distinguished and exclusive Orders. He had conquered a disease which had made Royalty as weak as the rest of humanity. Two of the children of Charles I. and three of James II.'s, Mary, wife of William III. among them, were carried off by it, as well as Joseph I. of Germany Peter II. of Russia, and many others. Queen Victoria was the first of the Royal House of England to receive benefit from vaccination. By the next bad thing, measles, the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands were carried off while staying at an hotel in London. The disease was supposed to have been communicated to them by their escort, The latter, not being a rich man, was, according to Jekyll, given permission by the Government to take whatever he could find in their Majesties' pockets.

THE HOME OF A WAR.

Hull, where the inquiry into the North Sea outrage is now in progress, will puzzle Russians. We all call it Hull, whereas it is cally Kingston on Hull, and as such received its charter from Edward I. over six centuries ago. Hull was one of the first ports in England to send out whaling fleets. That industry has now been abandoned but from its dock go the boats that carry the woollens and cottons of the Midlands to all parts of the world and into its waters come the vessels that bring the merchandise of German and Scandinavian producers. Hull and her murdered fishermen might have brought us to war with Russia. She did once cause a war. She closed her gates against Charles I. and started the war which was to cost him throne and head.

THEIR ELUCIDATION.

It is a well-established tradition that the Home Secretary and the Secretary for Scotland may not leave the United Kingdom during their time of office. The Lord Chancellor is still more tied, for so long as he retains the seals of office he is supposed not even to go to Ireland. But Lord Advisary was announced as one of a party arrived in France There was a good deal of searching of record when the Queen wanted to visit the Continent in 1876. Could she give her Royal assent to Bills during her absence from the realm ? There was nothing to show that such a course had ever been followed. Light was forthcoming, however, in a proviso in an Act of the time of William III., that nothing should be taken to exclude or debar His Majesty, during his absence from the realm, from the exercise of any act of Royal power. The opinion of Lyndhurst was quoted to show that the act of the Sovereign on the Continent had as much validity and effect as if done in her own dominions. Lord Cairns privately have it as his opinions that the Queen could give the Royal assent to Bills when absent from the United Kingdom. Thereafter the appoint was not raised again, and the Queen was enabled to take her holidays, without fear of raising any constitutional nightmare.

A BLACK DAY.

Everybody has been admiring the fortitude with which the Russian and Japanese troops entrenched opposite each other have been hearing the privations and perils to which their situation has exposed them. Fifty years ago France and England had cause to think of their own sons in far worse case. This week occurred the fiftieth anniversary of one of the most terrible days in the whole dismal history of the Crimean War. A fearful storm broke over the Black Sea and caught the French and English ships anchored in and about the harbour of Balaclava. Two mighty French men-of-war were wrecked, and three more disabled. No fewer than thirty-two English transports were wrecked. A thousand lives were lost, and shipping to a value of more than two million pounds destroyed. Scenes such as have seldom disgraced the pages of civilised warfare occurred as the transports drove on to the shore. Cossacks awaited their coming and mercilessly shot down the crews as they clung to the rigging. Several of the vessel were burnt to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, but nothing, could save the gallant crews.

For Children's Ailments.

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AFTER MEASLES.

Angier's Emulsion is positively the best remedy that can be given to any delicate child, and all mothers should acquire a knowledge of its properties and uses. Children like it and retain it. They take it with real pleasure when other medicines are out of the question. It is pleasant, simple, and safe, and does not contain an atom of anything that can be harmful to the feeblest infant.

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(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES)

The effect of Angier's Emulsion upon weak and puny children is most pronounced ; they show improvement almost from the very first dose. It gives them a better appetite, and their food digests better, while it soothes the irritable child to natural healthy sleep. One bottle will often work wonders, for the gain in weight, strength, and vitality is amazing. Doctors prescribe it largely for children's diseases, and it is used in children's hospitals. As petroleum is not animal oil, it is acceptable to all castes. Furthermore, in its preparation, the Emulsion is untouched by hand.

CAUTION.—Do not risk disappointment or worse by trying imitations made with ordinary petroleum. Be sure to get Angier's.

In three sizes ; of Chemists and Bazaars.

THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., LTD., 31 & 32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.

A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures offensive breath and sick-headache.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Perspiration and Dust,

so disagreeable, yet so common in hot weather, can easily be removed by using

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Toilet Soap,

A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains 10% Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin and assists to improve the complexion.

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contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

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CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

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FINEST COORG COFFEE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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Curing Works and save all Intermediate Profits.

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	Per lb.	Per 7lbs.	Per 28lb
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Finest whole Peaberry	0 10 0	4 0 0	16 0
Extra Bold First Grade	0 9 0	3 8 0	14 0 0
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All the above Coffees are grown in our own estates in Coorg, and cured and packed at our Hunsur Works. They are guaranteed, pure and free from all adulterations. Cash with order or goods, forwarded per V. P. P. If by rail, state nearest station.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

NEW 18 CARAT GOLD PENDANTS AND LOCKETS.

No. 19568. Photo locket with 2 glasses, Rs. 11.

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No. 21186. Photo locket, plain gold, 2 glasses, Rs. 6.

No. 25796. Photo locket, set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 36.

No. 19570. Photo locket, plain gold, 2 glasses, Rs. 12.

No. 25794. Photo set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 34.

No. 19364. Charm, set pearls, Rs. 14.

No. 23378. Locket set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, Rs. 53.

No. 17734. Charm, set with pearls, Rs. 15. Opening with hinge, Rs. 25.

No. 21174. Locket set pearls, Rs. 30. Plain gold, Rs. 20.

No. 20737. Locket set diamonds, ruby and emerald, Rs. 55.

No. 23682 Locket set with diamonds and ruby, Rs. 65.

No. 10136. Enamelled locket, Rs. 15.

No. 16914. Plain gold, Rs. 10-8. Smaller, Rs. 9.

No. 20756. Set pearls, Rs. 10.

No. 16936. Plain gold, Rs. 7-8.

No. 21167. Enamelled and set with rubies, Rs. 14.

No. 16926. Plain gold. Rs. 10.

No. 21110. Set pearls, and enamelled, Rs. 15.

No. 11962. Plain gold, Rs. 10-8. Smaller, Rs. 9.

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

WEST END WATCH CO., 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

RECENTLY we commented, says "The Broad Arrow" on a paragraph which appeared a week previously in a Sunday contemporary on the subject of the new General Staff which has been initiated in our Army. The writer of that paragraph has, as we expected, been adversely criticised by others besides ourselves, for his utter want of appreciation of one of the most important reforms which our Army has seen for many years. He now returns to the charge and, as we shall deal more fully with the subject, it is desirable to refer more explicitly to the matter as having appeared in "The Sunday Times" under the "nom de plume" of "Strategos." Last Sunday, in a short paragraph, he endeavours to answer his critics by statements which display a failure, not only to grasp the idea and intention of a Great General Staff, but also a want of common knowledge of the weakness and frailty which marked the Staff of our Army in years past, and especially during the late war in South Africa. "Strategos" persists in saying that he is "unable to agree in the supposed advantages that are to follow from an adoption of the name of the 'Great General Staff,' and still ventures to think that it will be a name and nothing more." We will now endeavour to show him that he is wrong, and hope that in answering him we may convince others like him, that whatever people may think about a name there is reality in the new organisation, which will before long demonstrate its practical importance and indispensable character,

As to the need for a thorough reform of the staff there can be no doubt. "Strategos" will not agree with that assertion, for he says: "We have always had a good staff, and I say it fearlessly, equal to any staff in the world, by whatever name it may be called—turned out from an excellent school, and trained on lines very similar to that pressed on us for imitation." Unfortunately for "Strategos" facts are against him, we admire his courage but deplore his indiscretion. With regret we are compelled to re-open old sores, but this is an important matter which must be argued out. The root of our failures and disasters in South Africa lay in the general incompetence of the Staff. Whatever cause we may have to admire the personal bravery of individuals, and to applaud certain notable exceptions, the Staff generally was untrained, inexperienced, and incompetent. That is a strong statement, but it is supported by the evidence of Lord Roberts before the War Commissions. Witness the answer to question No. 10,447: 'Mistakes made by the Staff had the most serious consequences." Again Lord Robert's reply to Question 10,450 was still more sweeping; I found that, with very few exceptions, Staff officers could not give me an intelligent idea of how the land lay, how the troops should be moved. In face of that can Strategos or any one else fearlessly assert that we have always had a good Staff equal to any Staff in the world? It is to remedy such a deplorable state of affairs that the new system has been introduced. Hitherto the Staff has been recruited in many instances by those who had no professional claim to be Staff officers. The Staff had come to be a mere name, almost a farce for everybody was on the Staff who could possibly get away from regimental duty. Influences often unworthy or misplaced were brought to bear, and professional ability and capacity were too often ignored. Officers with real qualifications were hopelessly handicapped, but one feature of the new Staff is that in the future brains and ability backed by proved capacity will open up a career to the professional military enthusiast which will give the Army what it has so long lacked and the want of which has cast over its reputation those shadows which loomed darkly during the days of disaster in South Africa.

Judging from the wording of the letter addressed by the Army Council to the Admiralty regarding the recent manœuvres, any one who was not aware of what actually took place on the occasion of the striking force landing on the coast of Essex would be under the impression that the disembarkation had been vigorously supported by a heavy fire from the warships which conveyed the transports. In fact the idea would reasonably be engendered that apart from the mere disembarkation and re-embarkation some highly instructive tactical scheme of Army and Navy combined had been successfully carried out, since the letter states that these are the first manœuvres in which the naval and military Services have co-operated on an extensive scale for instructional purposes. We are aware that in the earlier stages of the present struggle in the Far East the Japanese warships covered the landing of troops with their fire on many occasions, and several times brought their fire to bear on the Russian works with great effect. So far as we know however in the Essex manœuvres the Navy simply did all it was asked to do under the circumstances, that is, landed the troops when it was never intended that they should meet with any opposition, and, under similar conditions, brought them on board ship again. The Admiralty in replying to the grandiloquent eulogies of the Army Council recognises all the above facts, and in expressing pleasure in learning that the recent manœuvres in Essex were of much value to the Army, confines itself to stating that much useful information was gained by the Navy "in disembarking and re-embarking the military forces from the transports which were accompanied by his Majesty's ships." In fact, as just stated, this was all that the Navy had to do under the circumstances: for certainly no opportunity was afforded of performing tactical operations in conjunction with the troops in presence of an enemy.

The extension of Admiral Wilson's term of command of the Home Fleet until the date of his retirement is a sign of the times. It is a proof that we have at Whitehall a strong Board of Admiralty which refuses to allow any question of precedent or tradition to stand in the way of efficiency. There is scarcely an officer or man in the service who does not know that the retention of Admiral Wilson in his present post is desirable from every point of view, and that he is one of the very best fleet commanders the modern Navy has ever had. The announcement in question should do something towards convincing certain flag officers on the unemployed list that their services afloat will never be again required. If anything was needed to emphasise the wisdom of the recent regulations regarding the retirement and employment of flag officers, it can be found in the really scandalous persistence with which certain officers cling to the active list when they know any chance of further employment is out of the question, and thereby wilfully check the flow of promotion of captains to flag rank.

The latest indication that the sighting question is being given the greatest attention by the authorities at Whitehall is a recent decision to cut certain between-deck mountings for the six-inch guns mounted in casemates so as to allow of a larger area of deflection and a greater amount of depression being obtained with the present telescopic sights. The sighting ports of these guns somewhat limit the use of the telescopes in the type of mounting concerned, and a small sacrifice of protection, by cutting away a small part of the shield, is considered more than compensated for by the increased field gained by the telescopic-sights. In regard to the telescopes themselves, there are many of the best authorities who consider the present pattern supplied to the Admiralty for the guns, of the Doctor Commons pattern, to be far too weak for the purpose of long-range firing. Three and six-power instruments, it is contended, may be good enough for carrying out gunlayers' competitions, but they are not powerful enough for the more important firing at battle practice. An instrument whose power rises at high as twenty-power is considered nearer the mark, and variable-power instruments have already been experimented with. A variable-power glass is, of course, as its name implies, capable of adjustment for more than one distance, and by its means the gunlayers' perspective can be kept more uniform than with glasses which jump from 3 to 6, 9 or 12-power, leaving the men with nothing to guide them correctly between these distances.

The marking of sights by bolder dividing lines and enlarged figures, which can easily be read, are being largely adopted and supplied as rapidly as possible from the makers. This is a gratifying improvement, which can only make for greater accuracy in shooting, for, after all, fifty yards on a sight makes a tremendous difference at a long range, when the angle of descent is a steep one and the object fired at is not more than 25 yards broad—the beam of an ordinary battleship. What, however, is an equally important matter, is that of making periodical tests of all the sights of the guns in the ship and making this test practical as well as theoretical. In future that will be secured by orders which have recently been issued; this work will be done in a correct and uniform manner, and the results recorded for information and guidance. Altogether the gunnery men of the fleet, and at the Admiralty, are to be congratulated on their untiring efforts in the direction of improving our present sights; but there are those who believe the re-sighting of all the guns in the fleet to be the only solution of the sighting problem. It would be expensive, but it would ensure increased efficiency.

MR. STANLEY GIBBONS, the world-famous philatelist, is now on a visit to Ceylon with Mrs. Gibbons. He proceeds to Bombay and thence to Hong-kong and Japan. Mr. Gibbons told a reporter that if he came across a very rare stamp, which was to be bought as a bargain, he would invest in it. Mr. Gibbons says there is always a strong demand for good stamps, for which bigger prices are being paid every year. The demand, curiously enough, created a supply. A stamp was like a pin. Notwithstanding the millions that were made, the public were always wanting more; and there were several new issues daily all the year round.

LORD ROSEBERY AT OXFORD.

MEMORIAL TO LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Rosebery on Nov. 14 unveiled a memorial bust of the late Lord Salisbury in the hall of the Union Society at Oxford, and delivered a speech in which he dwelt on Lord Salisbury's powers as a speaker, his devout religious feeling, and his absolute scorn of wealth and honours, which were as dross to him. He said:—

One thing, I think, is most manifest about the career of Lord Salisbury. It was not a career of promise cut short before performance was possible. It was not prematurely severed. It was drained to the last drop of life, and drained in the service of his country. (Cheers.) Never was a life more complete. We can speak of him without a feeling of regret. (Cheers.) Happy those who have so long mixed in public life of whom that may be said (Cheers.) There are two other points, dominant points, in Lord Salisbury's career which in a complete study of his life should not be left unnoticed, but which I must pass over to-night for reason obvious enough. There are those sons here who can speak of them with more truth and eloquence than I can pretend to. But, when I speak of his devout religious feeling, his devoted Churchmanship, I think, you will feel I am alluding to a topic on which it would be almost sacrilege for a mere acquaintance to intrude. And, again, when I speak of what I believe was his dominant happiness: his family and domestic life, there, again, I think you will feel that we should be wise to leave that untrespassed upon. I have heard it was his custom, that it was his special relaxation all through his laborious parliamentary life, to gather round him on Sunday evenings at dinner every member of his family who could be collected for the purpose: and those who have assisted at these re-unions have told me that never was Lord Salisbury seen to such advantage as among those he so dearly cherished and so dearly loved. (Cheers)

Well, then, we come to points on which it is more permissible to touch. I suppose that Lord Salisbury wielded the most brilliant pen of any Prime Minister of the 19th century, with the exception of Canning; and with Canning's and with Lord Beaconsfield's I think that Lord Salisbury's pen may be reckoned. We have constantly heard stories of how in his youth he maintained himself largely by his pen. I do not doubt that was a fact. To the end of his life he never wrote a despatch which did not show pre-eminently the literary gift. (Cheers.) In speaking at one time he rose to great heights of eloquence, I do not think that it was oratory in the highest sense of the word, but it always shone, perhaps because it showed so pre-eminently the literary faculty. Lord Salisbury's sentences were always polished. His speeches were always literary gems. And, although towards the end he was no longer equal to himself, those who have heard him in his prime will feel that there was nothing that appealed more to their intellect and to their enthusiasm than that deep, rich voice rolling out brilliant sentence after brilliant sentence as if the fountains of eloquence could never run dry within him. (Cheers.) There was another point on which Lord Salisbury differed from most men—his absolute scorn of wealth and honours. (Cheers.) Wealth and honours, that mean so much to most men meant absolutely nothing to Lord Salisbury. They were dross to him. I doubt if he ever took the slightest count of them, I do not even feel confident, but here I speak under correction, that he even appreciated as much as many men would the magnificent palace which he had inherited at Hatfield. And his relaxations were not those of a great prince or of a wealthy man. His only relaxations that I know of were science and the love of his family and above all, through all, never-failing ardent uncompromising work. (Cheers.) I suspect, if the truth were known, it would be found that he was one of the hardest workers of his time. (Cheers.) There was another point of his character which was almost unique—his hatred of anything like advertisement. (Cheers.) In these days to find a stateman who dislikes advertisement is to try to find a creature that scarcely exists. (Laughter.) In these days a great part of us seem to spend our life in puffing the living. Nothing was so abhorrent to Lord Salisbury. All the little devices, the scattered portraits, the carefully prepared allusions to the departure and arrival—all the little stimulants to mechanical enthusiasm found their most uncompromising opponent in Lord Salisbury. (Cheers.) He only asked to do his work and to be left alone, and I take it no man ever disliked so much as he did the pomp of public occasions.

THE OXFORD COLONIAL CLUB.

Lord Rosebery was afterwards the principal guest at a dinner of the Oxford Colonial Club, and responding to the toast of "The Empire," said he was one of those who believed in developing the prosperity of the empire upon the lines that every part of it should have absolute freedom to develop itself by its own methods. In the course of his remarks Lord Rosebery commended Mr. Rhodes's ideal that Oxford should animate, leaven, and inspire the empire.

THE 130 Boers who left Johannesburg on the 13th ult. for Capetown on their way to Damara land to assist the Germans against the Hereros will only act as transport drivers, It is reported (Reutro says) that the engagement is for six months.

A MILE swimming race for schoolboys fully dressed took place at Blackburn. The idea originated with Bishop Thornton, the object being to train boys to meet an emergency. Eight entered, and only two failed to finish. The winner was John Whittle, aged thirteen, who covered the distance in the excellent time of 48 minutes 23 seconds.

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THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me:
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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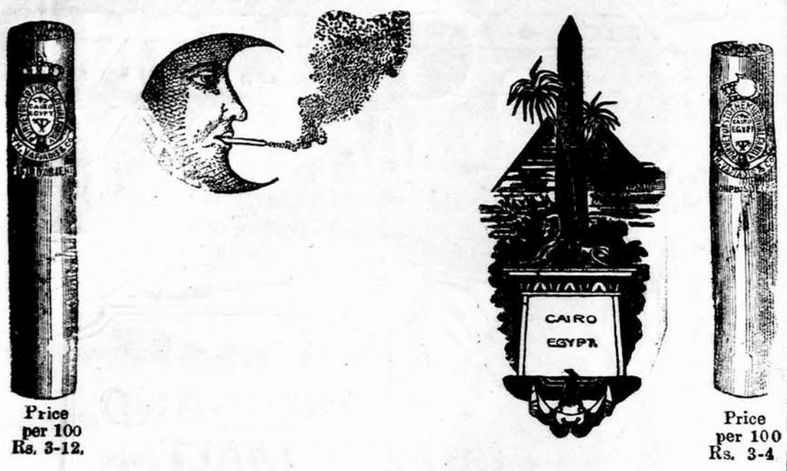

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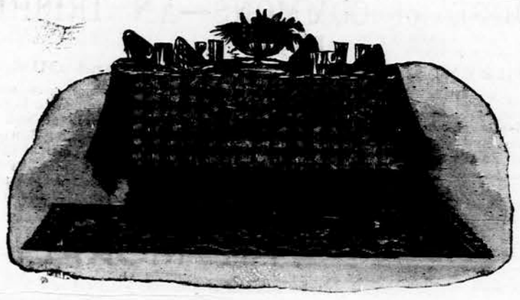

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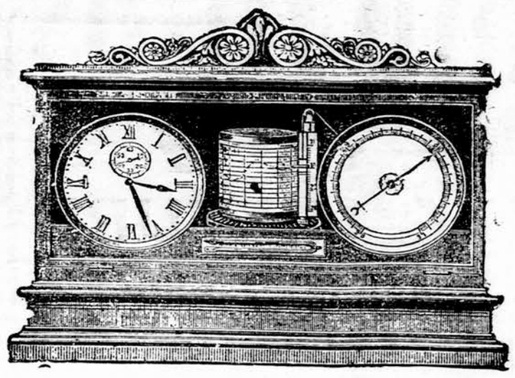

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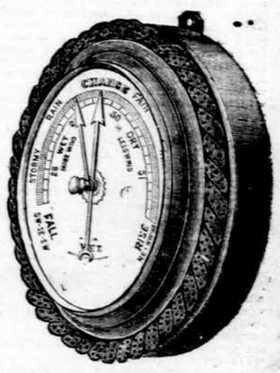

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